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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Washington Debt Talks Fail

Cunard and White Star Unite

U. S. Cancels Pact With Greece

Mussolini Is Seven Ministers

Russia Hopes for World Upset

San Francisco May Grow Hair

THE United States and Britain admit failure of the war debts revision conference at Washington. After weeks of earnest discussion between Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and his associates and officials at the Treasury, no mutually acceptable basis is found. Britain is expected to make another token payment, probably in silver, on Dec. 15. Further debt discussion is to wait upon stabilization of the currencies. Conditions, rather than disagreeing opinions, appear to stand in the way of a present settlement. The debt conferences will resume when there is better promise. A world talking war wants one thing above most others—It wants the money affairs of the last war cleaned up.

¶ London sees an amalgamation of the Cunard and White Star lines forming the world's greatest shipping combination. The negotiations bring into one unit a capital of £23,000,000 and vessels of 1,590,000 tonnage. It is planned to finish at once the 73,000-ton Cunarder which has been lying half completed at Clydebank and to lay the keel of a sister ship. An immediate challenge is flung at the Italian liner Rex, which recently set a new ocean-crossing record—Cunard-White Star says it won't rest until it holds the Atlantic blue ribbon.

¶ The United States denounces its extradition treaty with Greece. American Minister Lincoln MacVeagh delivers to the Athens Foreign Ministry a sharp message from the State Department giving the necessary one year's notice. The action of Greece in "attempting to try the case" and twice refusing requests for the extradition of Samuel Insull, Chicago utilities refugee, is branded as "utterly untenable." The treaty has been in effect since Nov. 1, 1932, and is like those the United States has with 68 other countries—Permanent address of Mr. Insull: Athens, Greece.

¶ Italy watches Premier Mussolini, its wonder man, take on two more Cabinet portfolios. He becomes Air Minister and Marine Minister when Gen. Italo Balbo and Admiral Sirialli resign to take other posts. He now holds seven portfolios. But more startling to Rome is his order that all bachelors holding executive positions in the Fascist Party and candidates for the Legislature marry at once or resign. Ambassador Augusto Rosso at Washington is a bachelor and involved. Doubtless Il Duce regards himself as liberal—He lets his enforced bridegrooms choose their own brides.

¶ The United States has seen 33 states vote for prohibition repeal, with six more now going to the polls. The 33 show 11,329,190 for repeal, 3,735,657 against. At that 3-to-1 ratio the three states needed by repeal will be forthcoming. The official flood date, after state conventions ratify, is expected to be in early December. Postmaster-General Farley, speech-making for the Administration, still tries to lead—or keep up with—the tide of public sentiment. Since a moral issue is involved, future generations will have this puzzle—Why didn't the President keep the Postmaster sorting letters?

¶ Russian hopes are voiced by the Revolutionary War Council and the Communist Internationale on the eve of the sixteenth anniversary of the Soviet Republic. Two Moscow manifestoes "call on each Red soldier to be devoted heart and soul to the world proletarian revolution." With Maxim Litvinoff landing and going to Washington the manifestoes are timely—M. Litvinoff will have an opportunity to laugh them off for President Roosevelt.

¶ England produces the first motion picture film to be made in darkness by use of the infra-red rays. The Kinematograph Society is shown the picture, which is perfectly clear, but subject to certain limitations. Intriguing possibilities are opened up along this new path. Infra-red rays are invisible to human eyes. A ray lamp and camera may be set up in homes—Burglars will be identified by pictures they didn't know were taken.

¶ San Francisco's adult male citizens revolt. The new barbers' code of fair practices sets the price of a man's haircut at 65 cents. Liberal San Francisco would raise no complaint except that for Los Angeles and other California cities the shingling fee is to be only 50 cents. Hence many courageous men of the Golden Gate district declare they will let nature take its course and the barber's shears rust until equality is reëstablished. Happily, shaving is not involved—The shock-headed ones won't also have to let their faces run to weeds.

Monitor States Stand In Boston Mayoralty

THE Christian Science Monitor has indorsed no single candidate in the present Boston mayoralty campaign. It has sought only to clarify the issues.

In an article on Thursday it reported that Messrs. Parkman, Sullivan, and Mansfield had all been approved by the Good Government Association and that of these three candidates political prognosticators estimated that Mr. Mansfield was showing the greatest vote-getting strength.

It has been called to the attention of the Monitor that this news report has been construed as an indorsement. The Monitor wishes to make it clear that its sole concern in this campaign has been only to present the issues clearly, and not to support individual candidacies.

Spanish Aviator Plans Ether Hop In Open Balloon

Hopes to Exceed Record of Nearly 12 Miles by Soviet Fliers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—An attempt to reach the stratosphere in an open balloon is to be made shortly by Lieutenant-Col. Emilio Herrera, Spanish aviator who has already some 80 successful balloon ascents to his credit.

Colonel Herrera hopes to out-do the Russian achievement of reaching nearly 12 miles. He will be unaccompanied.

Hitherto it has not been considered feasible to make the ascent in an open balloon on account of the lack of atmospheric pressure and the intense cold. Colonel Herrera explains, however, that by using an open balloon he will not be handicapped in his investigations to the same extent as when hermetically enclosed in a metal sphere. He is to take with him two containers of oxygen each sufficient to furnish the necessary supply for 11 hours.

The method of protection against cold and other dangers of the stratosphere will, he states, be a simple one. After swathing himself in bandages, he will wear a double rainproof coat fitting fairly close to the body so that the air contained when put on may remain warm. A tube from which compressed air can be supplied, will run underneath his rainproof coat and can be worked at will.

There will be electric heating arrangements to keep warm those parts of his clothing which are not exposed to the rays of the sun. It appears that while very intense cold is registered on the thermometer where the rays of the sun do not strike, the direct heat from the sun itself is as unpleasant as on a hot summer's day in Seville.

The most difficult part of his experiment, according to Colonel Herrera, will be the descent. For the purpose of his experiment and the reaching of a great height, a minimum of ballast has been decided upon. This means that the descent must be effected by allowing the gas to escape and it is expected that a terrific speed will be reached on the return journey.

To counteract this when nearing the earth as much weight as possible will have to be thrown out. An ingenious method of providing the instruments with a safe landing is the provision of small parachutes attached to each one.

Colonel Herrera expects to be in constant communication with the earth as he proposes carrying with him a wireless set.

Funds for this venture in the stratosphere are being provided by the National Foundation for Scientific Investigations.

Vote in Doubt As Mayoralty Contest Ends

Heavy Boston Vote Expected to Turn Out at Polls on Tuesday

Six Men Are in Race

Supporters of Each Claiming Victory as More Than 300,000 Register to Vote

On the eve of one of Boston's most strongly contested mayoralty campaigns, each candidate is claiming victory, and there is almost unprecedented doubt among political experts about the outcome.

The largest number of registered voters ever to go to the polls in a Boston municipal election are scheduled to swarm the 22 wards in the city. A total of 302,000 voters is registered, and it is expected 80 per cent of that number will poll their preferences for one of the six candidates.

The aspirants will put forth their final efforts tonight in a kaleidoscopic round of rallies and broadcasts. No clearly defined issues have set these men apart—all have promised economies, relief for the unemployed and the installation of honest efficient government.

The issue is mainly one of personalities in the finer sense. There are Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield, indorsed by the Good Government Association, Senator Henry Parkman, Jr. and Judge Michael H. Sullivan, both approved by the association. On the other hand, there are Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, Mr. William J. Foley and Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell, who did not receive favorable mention by the G. G. A. The action of the association has identified the first group of candidates as those men supported by the forces of good government.

Senator Henry Parkman Jr. winds up a campaign that has daily become associated with a political crusade and a "new deal" in Boston politics. His prospects are not so

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U. S. Renounces Its Treaty With Greece Over Insull Debacle

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — In a sharply-worded note to be transmitted to the Hellenic Government, the United States renounced its extradition treaty with Greece because of persistent refusal to extradite Mr. Samuel Insull, former Chicago utilities magnate.

The treaty was signed only last year, and is scheduled to run five years, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said, and its terms will be strictly kept. But the note demands its speedy termination.

The American note "finds it difficult to reconcile this unusual decision with the admission of the competent authorities that the fugitive committed the acts with which he was charged and that these acts are illegal and fraudulent both in the United States and Greece. . . .

"It is evident that the authorities attempted actually to try the case instead of confining themselves to ascertaining whether the evidence submitted by the United States Government was sufficient to justify the fugitive's apprehension and commitment for trial. . . . I am to add that my government considers the decision utterly untenable and a clever violation of the American-Hellenic Treaty."

Conference of Balkan Powers Centers Attention on Macedonia

Claims to Territory and Its Divergent Peoples Disputed for Years—Liberators From Rule of Turks Contend for Primacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALONIKI, Greece — The fourth annual Balkan conference, which met yesterday in Saloniki, called by many Macedonians "the capital of Macedonia," once more brings into prominence the most serious of all Balkan problems, the Macedonian question.

Recently this part of the world has been the scene of an unusually large number of diplomatic meetings centering about Macedonia. During the recent visit of the Greek Premier in Ankara, of the Turkish Premier in Sofia, of the Yugoslav King in Varna and Istanbul, of the Roumanian Foreign Minister in Bulgaria and Turkey, and of the Hungarian Premier in Sofia and Ankara, one of the chief matters in or behind all the conversations was "the Macedonian problem." Now the Balkan conference is mainly concerned with the same issue.

The principal, or one of the principal causes of the Balkan Wars in 1912 and 1913, of Bulgaria's entering the World War in 1915, of the Serbo-Bulgarian War in 1885, of the Russo-Turkish War in 1878, and of several far-reaching, international agreements before that time was the Macedonian question.

And at the present moment the chief hindrance to an understanding among the Balkan states and peoples is Macedonia. Three Balkan states, even four, Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Albania claim this territory and the people living in it.

For centuries prior to 1912, Macedonia, which is 26,000 square miles in extent, formed a part of European Turkey and was inhabited by Slavs, Greeks, Turks, Roumanians, Albanians, and Jews, a total of 2,500,000.

With the growth of the feeling of nationalism, the various races in Macedonia began to strive for autonomy or even liberation. This struggle was carried on principally by the Greeks and Slavs who worked through revolutionary organizations. An extremely important element in all this strife and confusion was that the Slavs in Macedonia considered themselves Bulgarians.

As a result of the Balkan War of 1912, the Allied Balkan States drove the Turks out of practically the whole of Europe and "freed" Macedonia. Then the liberators fought among themselves over the spoils. Roumania joined the combat and Turkey came back into it, thus completing the ring about Bulgaria, which was completely defeated.

According to the Treaty of Bucharest, following the Balkan War, most of Macedonia went to Serbia and Greece and a small portion to Bulgaria. After the World War this division was altered a little, to Bulgaria's disadvantage, and at present 10,000 square miles of Macedonia are in Serbia, that is, in Yugoslavia; 13,290 in Greece, and 2710 in Bulgaria. The Bulgarians claim that those portions falling to Greece and Serbia should belong either to Bulgaria, or should be joined to the Bulgarian part in a free Macedonia. This Bulgarian claim is backed by 500,000 Macedonian refugees in Bul-

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U. S. Constitution Has Broken Down, Baldwin Declares

British Are Told This Nation Is Now Under Dictatorship

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Mr. Stanley Baldwin, lord president of the council, said today: "The ordinary constitution has certainly broken down in the United States and they are practically under a dictatorship."

This view was aired today at a political luncheon attended by National Government leaders during which Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, said that "even in the United States the Americans are putting their faith in their time of trouble in a man and not in an institution."

Mr. Baldwin, declaring the British democracy is the most educated in the world, said:

"When you get deep enthusiasm with many temperaments it is not wholly removed from hysteria. I have seen manifestations of that in countries which shall be nameless. It is generated by the thought that if all pull together they can put things right in five minutes.

"The causes of the world's troubles are too deep-seated for that. Many people here believed instinctively two years ago that the financial position would be put straight and employment found for all in six, 12 or 18 months.

"You have always to look out for the backwash of that line of talk. It will be interesting to see what the backwash in America or Germany will be 12 or 18 months hence.

"Thank God we are not an hysterical nation. Long may we be preserved from it!

"We are now faced here with those on the extreme Right and some on the extreme Left who have given up all hope of democracy. There are people who trust to get rich quick or want a dictatorship. I believe that such a form of government would be absolutely alien to the character of our people."

Sir John said that Great Britain "is one of the few ancient countries in the world in which parliamentary institutions are actively operating with success."

"In Germany," continued the Foreign Secretary, "parliamentary institutions survive after a fashion, but only on the principle that nobody should vote for anyone except the Government candidate.

"The threat to parliamentary institutions by whatever name we disguise it is the threat of dictatorship, and that is the danger from which the national combination of parties has to save Britain."

Texan at World Fair Gets Another Farm

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 6—Like the old story of the person who said he didn't need a book because he had one, Mr. Leslie C. McDonald, the Texas rancher who aquired a 40-acre farm here yesterday quite by chance, is the last person in the world perhaps to need a farm. He has one, and 1400 acres in it, too. But now he has 1440 acres of farm. The only trouble is that the 1400 acres is in Texas and a 40-acre farm in Michigan and Mr. McDonald will have to become a commuter if he wants to live on them both—which it is reported he expects to do.

It was just such a chance matter, as being the 22,000,000th person to walk through the gate of a Century of Progress exhibition that gave this new turn to Mr. McDonald's future, and that put the southwestern railroads in the way of a new steady customer.

Federal Law Urged To Curb Interstate Liquor Smuggling

Tri-State Control Conference Also Favors Low Federal Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6—Recommendation that the Federal Government enact a law making interstate smugglers of liquor subject to federal court action reaches Washington authorities today from the Tri-State Liquor Control Conference which met here last week.

Such smugglers, delegates felt, should be dealt with by the Federal Government in the same manner as automobile thieves who drive stolen cars from one state to another. The conference also resolved that smuggling of liquor across state lines be classed as a felony.

Formation of an Interstate Council on Liquor Control with representatives of Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania as a nucleus, and to include as many representatives from other states in continuous territory as possible was started. State Senator Joseph N. Ackerman of Cleveland, chairman of the conference, was named chairman of this permanent organization.

A committee of three was chosen to evolve a model liquor control statute in outline form to be presented to all state legislatures in the Midwest which have not adopted liquor regulatory measures. The committee consists of Assemblyman Carl F. Delano, Michigan; Mr. Richard J. Beamish, secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and State Senator Harold G. Mosier of Ohio. Mr. Leonard B. Harrison of New York, chief of staff of John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s liquor control investigating staff, was selected as consultant.

Apprehensive that too high federal taxes on distilled beverages would encourage bootlegging, the conference delegated Mr. Benedict Crowell of Cleveland, former Assistant Secretary of War, and Mr. Beamish to seek an audience with President Roosevelt and urge an agreement to keep federal taxes at a level which will make it possible for the licensed dealer to undersell the speakeasy.

They were instructed to tell the President that the states of Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania will tax whisky no more than $2 a gallon if the Federal Government will keep in the same limit.

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Things Present

What has the NRA done for teachers? Should not these faithful guides of youth be cosharers—along with factory workers, barbers, miners, etc.—in the benefits of improved conditions? Read "NRA and the Public Schools" on the Editorial page.

Age has been defined as an accumulation of unsolved problems. But if a person has mastered the daily problems, even though the earth has meantime revolved around the sun 50 or 60 times, why isn't he all the better fitted for work? Read the editorial "Women's Opportunities."

You will chuckle over "A Goose of Distinction" on the Home Forum page.

Waddles is back on the Children's page.

Perhaps you can pronounce the words listed in the Word a Day; and then, again, perhaps not. Inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening page, Progress in Education page, another article in the Leisure series, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Roosevelt Aids Go to Midwest To Stem Revolt

Johnson and Wallace Start Drive to Win Support for Farm Program

Marks Precedent

Alternative to NRA Plans to Be Shown as Radical Rule

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—President Roosevelt has rejected the mid-west farmers' demands on one hand and started to explain the agricultural objectives of the Administration on the other. Both events mark precedents in the Administration.

Certain Roosevelt critics had come to believe there was no limit to the Executive's potential "radicalism," but now a very definite limit has been set. At the same time, the Administration abandons its attitude of aloof reticence, so noticeable in regard to its gold policies, and in the first drive of the kind sets out on a large-scale campaign of winning support and expounding its purposes.

It is significant that it is the revolt of the same farm-belt area of discontent, which has harassed so many Presidents in the past, that has finally forced this action from Mr. Roosevelt.

Two of Mr. Roosevelt's most important aides, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator and Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, are going into the farm belt to lay the Administration's side of the question before the rebellious farmers. The situation in some of these states is little short of alarming, with resentment against mounting prices reaching the turbulent state and political revolt breaking into open flame.

General Johnson makes his first speech in a prolonged campaign at Kansas City today. Mr. Wallace starts his tour on Friday.

The announcement of the addresses comes simultaneously with

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Motion Pictures Are Taken in Dark By Infra-Red Rays

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—For what is claimed to be the first time in history a cinematograph film has been taken practically in darkness by means of the infra-red rays which are invisible to the human eye. This was done at a demonstration arranged by the Kinematograph Society here.

A very small amount of red light was used to allow of the rapid exposures of a cinema camera. The film was quickly developed and shown to those present, the result being perfectly clear, but with the color limitations which are familiar to those who have worked with these rays.

Mr. Olaf Bloch, of the research department of the Ilford Company, who has been responsible for the development of the possibilities of the infra-red rays, said that with a hidden infra-red lamp and camera it would be possible to take a photograph of animals or human beings without their knowledge.

On to Libya!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Air Marshal Italo Balbo

Italian Air Hero Turns Cabinet Portfolio Over to Premier and Gets Post in Africa.

Mussolini Takes Two More Posts In Rome Cabinet

Balbo, Air Minister, Gets Libyan Governorship in Latest Move

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Nov. 6—Premier Benito Mussolini has given the Cabinet another shakeup, adding two more portfolios to the five he already holds. He has also reduced the number of Cabinet Ministers to eight.

Following the "resignation" of Air Marshal Italo Balbo and Admiral Sirianni, Signor Mussolini himself has taken the ministries of Air and Marine which he will combine with the War Ministry he already holds. Il Duce is now Prime Minister, and Minister for Home and Foreign Affairs, Corporations, War, Navy and Air.

The ministerial changes announced today have been expected for a long time and confirm the belief that Sig. or Mussolini intends shortly to unify the three military departments into a Ministry of National Defense, he taking charge of this department.

General Balbo, who after Signor Mussolini is perhaps the most outstanding figure in the Fascist régime, has been appointed Governor of Libya in succession to Marshal Badoglio, whose term is about to expire.

In addition to Signor Mussolini, who has been Prime Minister since the end of October, 1922, there is only one minister in the Fascist Cabinet uninterruptedly in office since the march on Rome—Count Ciano, Minister of Communications, whose son married Il Duce's daughter three years ago.

Italo Balbo, displaced as Air Minister, was raised to the rank of Air Marshal from General upon his return to Rome following the mass transatlantic flight he led to Chicago and back.

He also led a mass flight across the south Atlantic to South America in 1930-31. Prior to his appointment as Air Minister he was Undersecretary for Aeronautics and served as commander-in-chief of the national militia.

France Harmed by Crime News

* * *

False Picture Given of Public Morals; Reform Movement Spreads in Europe

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS — A widespread protest against the publication of the details of sordid and morbid crimes is raised in European countries. Recently an Italian newspaper was suspended because it had violated the command which prohibits the printing of long and unnecessary recitals of events which can only be regarded as antisocial.

Generally the Italian newspapers have fallen in with the view that the "splashing" of crime can only arouse undesirable passion, and set before the feebler part of the population unhappy examples. Whatever may be thought of the control of the press from a political standpoint, there can only be commendation for the resolve to purify the press of the unpleasant incidents which are elsewhere unduly magnified.

Signor Mussolini has understood that a nation cannot be fed daily on a diet of crime without detriment to its morals, and it is a pleasure to observe the sobriety and restraint with which exceptional episodes are treated in the Italian papers.

In France, on the other hand, the popular newspapers present a dismal picture of the conduct of the population. Lately there have been four particularly horrible stories which concerned a mere handful of people. Yet day after day they have filled the principal columns of the front pages.

The French method of judicial examination plays into the hands of those who would make the most of abominations which appeal to the lowest instinct of the masses. For day after day the inquiry of the examining judge continues. There are dramatic confrontations, there are ex parte statements. Witnesses are heard in private but their evidence is made public. Picturesque accounts are provided and are extended to inordinate length. The most nauseous particulars are not spared. For many weeks there is a daily installment to regale unhealthy appetites.

Actually only two or three crimes have been committed, but the picture that is presented would lead one to suppose that the whole of France is plunged into degeneration. The effect upon the foreign reader—and for that matter on the French reader—is that the French people is peculiarly perverse.

This system has been carried to such heights that the inevitable reaction has taken place. Responsible journalists are raising loud cries of protest. In L'Ordre, for example, which may be regarded as a journal of opinion, it is declared "that the question is raised of the disadvantages of giving great publicity to these crimes which transform for the reader the news of the day into a veritable field of carnage. Crime in its nature is contagious, and the daily information that is given can only propagate it. It spreads a special atmosphere to which people become accustomed.

"As a result of discussing the details, the motives, the possible excuses of these assassinations, there are those who manage to explain them, and others who almost approve of them. The odious aspect disappears; there remains only the curious and the picturesque. All sense of indigation is mitigated in

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Soviet Mission To Open Epoch At Washington

Curtain Rises on Drama of Russian Relations as Debt Play Fails

Trade Fields Scanned

Hull's Trip to South America Seeks New Ties—Gold Policy Affects World

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—One era ends and another begins this week in the relations of the United States and the rest of the world.

The phase that is past is that of the international war debts. The handwriting on the wall is obvious. Failure of the Anglo-American negotiators to advance one step toward an agreed settlement of this incubus, the terms of which will be embodied in an official statement within a day or two, has written finis to this chapter. There will be many straggling epilogues, but there are few hardy prophets in Washington, and fewer in other capitals, who would say that the debts are anything but extinct.

The era that begins is the opening of relations—not yet fully diplomatic—between the United States and Soviet Russia. Tomorrow Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, arrives in New York and Washington, to be greeted in both places with the same ceremonial—though not the same ticker-tape — that has greeted queens and premiers. In the capital, Mr. Litvinoff is awaited with certitude that a practical business arrangement can be worked out of substantial benefit, what President Kalinin called "both Republics."

Argosy to South America

Beyond these two striking turning-points in world relations, are a number of other significant events hinging upon Washington policy.

On Saturday—the fifteenth anniversary of the Armistice—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, sets forth on an argosy of hope to South America, where he hopes to forge some of the international trade solidarity which finally eluded seekers at the London Economic Conference. He will also visit Latin-American capitals, in an attempt to draw closer Pan-American ties which new policies of the present Administration and its predecessor developed in an improved atmosphere of common sense and mutual respect.

Moreover, daily this week, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York will continue quiet purchases of gold abroad—selling the dollar down—while at Washington they boost the price of domestic gold.

This campaign has momentous effects on the whole world, but more particularly on France, which apprehends trouble remaining on the gold standard, and Great Britain, which does not welcome and may not tolerate any further appreciation of pound to dollar.

Four Issues at Stake

Four vast issues, therefore, are at the history-making stage. Take the war-debts problem first. Officially, the United States is still adamantine for full collection and though President Roosevelt has intimated that he might compromise, nothing that he could offer would be met by Great Britain.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, who was known in England as one of the Treasury advisers favoring "repudiation," returns to London, therefore, with added arguments to favor that course on Dec. 15. Pitted against him and his powerful chief, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, are a tangible and an intangible consideration.

Intangibly, British honor — most zealously guarded of all traits of character—demands that some payment be met. Tangibly, repudiation would set an example for Britain's own debtors. The battle between repudiationists and payers must now be fought out in London. Washington, apparently, can only sit by and wait for results. The debtors' case has been heard and nothing in it apparently commends itself to President Roosevelt for presentation to Congress.

Other debtors—Czechoslovakia and Finland, in particular—have been asking for a hearing. And still others were awaiting the outcome of the British talks. But now it seems that none are anxious to go over ground which has once been shown to be barren. From today until Dec. 15, therefore, it is likely that the debt clouds will darken. The critical word will outwardly be spoken then. But in all probability the crisis was passed this week and the real die cast.

Russia in Good Position

With Mr. Litvinoff, the picture changes hues. Hope flares up in Washington drawn on by the prospect of Soviet trade. The Russian visitor, however, having been snubbed for 16 years, is not anxious to pay much for a polite handshake. It may be assumed that whatever Mr. Litvinoff agrees to will be based upon tangible advantages to his country. The cards are all in his favor.

Except in one quarter—the Far East. There Russia is in no position to defend its Pacific provinces against Japanese attack. But American sympathy and support would be worth something to the Soviet—although manifestly the United states can and should pledge nothing beyond the most rigid neutrality.

Yet munitions, food stuffs and

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Jobless Miners Off for Farms; Tried Out on Papier-Maché Cow

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov 6—Twenty-five unemployed coal miners set out from their dingy West Virginia hillside huts today to become the first homesteaders in the Government's $25,000,000 experiment to provide increased security for both worker and industry.

This group made its way to a mountain valley near Reedsville, W. Va., where they began to dig foundations for model homes for their families who will follow them to the settlement to take up a new mode of living. Ultimately 200 families will participate in the farm-factory plan under which the former miners will raise food for their families while working part time in plants manufacturing supplies for the Post Office Department.

Selection of the families for the first homestead project is under the direction of Prof. Bushrod Grimes, formerly of West Virginia University, who has been working with the miners for several years. Each man was given a test to determine his aptitude for the semi-rural life. Confronted with a papier-maché cow, each was asked to state the proper position for milking. Identification of common vegetable seeds was required and the laying prospects of a group of hens discussed.

The committee ran up against a stone wall in some of the miners' wives who were reluctant to leave the city and its conveniences. Their opinion is, however, that most of these women have experienced country life at its worst and when they see the attractive houses with electric lights, shower baths and stationary wash tubs, they will want to join the settlement. Some of the women gave as the reason for their reluctance the uncertainty as to school facilities for their sons and daughters but officials here are seeing to it that this difficulty will be taken care of.

The first 50 families will be settled in their new homes by June, if present plans are carried out.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has shown special interest in the housing end of the project, said today that effort is being made to make the settlement, temporarily known as "Arthurdale," comparable to some of the English villages in beauty.

The furniture provided for the houses will be that made by the unemployed miners under the direction of the Society of Friends in factories established in the last few years. Each homestead will contain about five acres of land, so there will be plenty of room for gardening and live stock.

Twelve of the miners' wives sent Mrs. Roosevelt a "round robin" telling her what they would like to have in their new homes. One woman, who has 10 children, said her greatest desire was to have a bed for each. After studying the plans for the settlement, the President's wife says that the women are going to get "all the things they pine for most."

Roosevelt Aids Go Go to Midwest To Stem Revolt

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a statement from Mr. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, inveighing against agricultural conditions and linking them by inference at least with the whole NRA program. Mr. Borah is a man with whom every administration has to cope and a powerful figure in the nation; while in addition to this, the Republican midwest is of the greatest political importance to Mr. Roosevelt, who secured his election partly through its support and will require its help for reëlection.

In rejecting the demand of the five western farm Governors for regimentation of "every plowed field and marketing by a ticket punch system," it, the words of the White House statement, Mr. Roosevelt has taken a momentous decision. It was commonly considered in the East that the particular farm program was impractical, and Mr. Roosevelt by his step has thus satisfied more orthodox elements who were alienated by "radical" financial measures. But, to the same degree, the great midwestern farm group has found its desperate remedy rejected, and the first reaction is likely to be against the Administration.

Thus, Mr. Roosevelt's decision Saturday has two major consequences: it is a vivid reminder to conservative critics of NRA and the New Deal that the alternative to the Roosevelt Recovery Program is probably something far more radical; while at the same time it is a cold douche on the hopes of the midwest farm element which has hitherto staked all its hope on the new Administration.

The first consequence should steady the industrial lines behind the new deal; the second, however, would seem to indicate a sectional attack upon it, and this has, in effect, already manifested itself. It is to stem this revolt that Messrs. Johnson and Wallace are off for the West.

Conservatives Praise President's Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 — President Roosevelt's rejection of the demands for general price fixing of farm products, urged by middle western governors, is warmly applauded among influential farm organization leaders in the middle West. They declare the President's action sensible and courageous.

The President's farm policy was thus backed up today by Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, perhaps the most powerful of the farm organizations in a legislative way.

From a farm editor here who has been high in farm councils in working out agricultural measures recommended to the Government for action came like comment.

The view of the President's decision and of the demands made on him was further elaborated in farm circles here:

It is impossible to make a public utility out of agriculture.

Prices can be fixed on a few products, like milk, but on the great farm commodities it cannot be done.

The President did the only sound, safe thing.

Striking farmers are running the danger of arousing the public against the farmer generally.

The city man is willing to pay higher prices for food. He does not mind paying more in order to help the farmer. But when he pays more and then he finds the farmer making all kinds of trouble, the city man begins to wonder what it's all about and whether it is worth while for him to try to help.

The farmers have been given a far-reaching law that will take care of the situation if the farmers are willing to coöperate. But if they are going to fight their own law and ask impossible and impracticable things, then they will stir up sentiment against themselves.

Radical farmers are only pursuing a chimera which will do them no good and hurt the cause of all the farmers.

Talk of the farmer being the forgotten man is absurd.

This Administration has done more for the farmer than all the Administrations in the past 40 years.

Nine Contracts Awarded For Coast Guard Boats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The coast guard awarded contracts Nov. 4 for the construction of nine 165-foot patrol boats to cost a total of $2,181,789 as follows: Three at $236,253 each to the Lake Union Drydock & Machine Works, Seattle, Wash.; three at $242,800 each to the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Corporation, Manitowoc, Wis.; three at $248,210 each to the Marietta Manufacturing Company, Fort Pleasant, W. Va.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	500kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Market reports	"Russian Business," Fred Kelly	Five o'clock revue: popular	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News			Dictators Orch.
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All-American Boy	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	Dance music	Cowboy Tom
6:00	Hill billy music and sketch	Evening Tattler; records; talks	Reports; news; Political talk	Buck Rogers; Bobby Benson
6:15				
6:30	Reports! sports talk	News; speaker	Black and Blue	Political talk
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Popular program	Political talk
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Popular vocalists	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	Political talk	Just Plain Bill	Music; talk
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	Lum and Abner	Political talk	Dance program
7:45	Three Jesters	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Political talk
8:00	Side Show: barker, soloists; orchestra	Network dramatic program	Trio; orchestra; Political talk	Political talk; Viola d'amore solos
8:15				
8:30	Moe and Nell	Political talk	Bing Crosby; Len Hayton's Orch.	As I See It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Political talk		Connor's Orchestra
9:00	Greater Minstrels: soloists; orchestra	Gypsies Orchestra; tenor soloist	Manhattan Orch. Political talk	Talk, Hugh Butler
9:15				Political talk
9:30	"As of Yore," radio operetta	Ship of Joy, with Hugh B. Dobbs	Lulu McConnell; Jones's Band	Paradis Band; Reports; news
9:45				
10:00	Grantland Rice and Golden's Orchestra	ContentedProgram, Gene Arnold	Political talk; Political talk	Political talk; Wayne King and his orchestra
10:15				
10:30	Conrad Orchestra	Political talk; "Greek Orator"		
10:45	Talk, Henry A. Wallace	Political talk	Political talk	Political talk
11:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; news	Political talk	Evan Evans and concert orchestra
11:15	News Flashes	Political talk	Reports; news	
11:30	Midnight Frolic, vaudeville artists	Political talk; Denny Orchestra	Political talk	News Service
11:45			Political talk	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," household information by Alan Prescott.
10:00 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer"; Doris Tirrell, organist.
10:00 WAAB, "Bill and Ginger," popular song period.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Walter Blaufuss's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, "I Cover Rhode Island," Maurice Mogelever.
2:00 WBZ, "Musical Originalities"; soloists; Walter Blaufuss's Orchestra.
3:00 WEEI, Father and Son Day program, auspices Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A.'s.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; Joseph Littau's Orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WNAC, "Crime—Its Cause and Cure," James Allman, Chicago police head.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Talk by Mrs. Joseph B. Ely, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts.
4:15 WNAC, "Financial Support of the Schools," Walter S. Young of Worcester.
4:45 WEEI, "The Tattered Man," juvenile story dramatization.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

6:45 WEEI, Cheerio's Musical Mosaic; soloist; male chorus; orchestra.
7:00 to Midnight. WEEI, Boston Globe local election bulletins at intervals.
7:15 WBZ, National Advisory Council: "The Citizen and His City," Richard S. Childs.
8:00 WEEI, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra, from Boston.
8:45 WNAC, Local election returns from local newspaper.
8:45 WAAB, Modern Male Chorus, Andre Kostelanetz, conductor.
8:00 WBZ, Musical Memories; Edgar A. Guest, poet; Alice Mock; trio; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, California Melodies: Edward G. Robinson, Joan Marsh; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn, "The Fire Chief"; Graham McNamee; quartet; Voorhees's Orch.
9:30 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Prof. R. E. Rogers; Maria Koussevitzky; Sevitzky's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Dramatic sketch and Harold Stokes and his orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, "Pagent of Prohibition and Repeal": dramatic program.
10:30 WEEI, Madame Sylvia of Hollywood.
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," with Alton Blackington.
10:45 WEEI, Robert Simmons, tenor; Jerry Sears, soloists; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, New World Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
11:30 to 2, Election returns from the Boston Herald until Outcome of Election.
11:15 to 2, Local election returns, interspersed with local and CBS dance music until the outcome of election is definite.
11:30 WBZ, Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra.
12:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Rush for Council Seats, Too

One hundred and seven candidates for the 22 seats in the Boston City Council from its 22 wards are conducting a hurly-burly campaign all their own and in the din and dust of the mayoralty campaign all but forgotten.

The knowing observers who are paying any attention to this third ring exhibition in the three-ring campaign say today that Councilmen William H. Barker of Ward 1, John I. Fitzgerald of Ward 3, Leo J. Powers of Ward 10, Joseph P. Cox of Ward 20, and Israel Ruby of Ward 14 are having their work cut out for them if they wish to be returned to City Hall.

One Bandwagon, Curley Asks

Mayor James M. Curley is largely responsible for the vigor now being injected into Mr. William J. Foley's campaign for the mayoralty. The district attorney and the Mayor have made Mr. Foley's campaign a strictly Democratic contest.

They believe that their great hope for success lies in marshaling Boston's huge Democratic vote into one bandwagon. The Mayor today thanked former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols for attacking the Democrats and calling for the Republicans to support him as the best way to bring Massachusetts back into the Republican fold next year.

When Does Whistle Blow?

No changes were proposed today by the State Emergency Public Works Commission in its $5,775,741 program involving the construction of 37 construction improvements. The building of a new Wellington Bridge over the Mysic River between Malden and Somerville at a cost of $794,000 and a by-pass around Concord on Route 2 at a cost of $620,000 are two of the most considerable of these undertakings.

Election Bill Filed

Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston filed today with the clerk of the State Senate a bill providing that "no person who is holding office as an attorney-general, assistant attorney-general, district-attorney or asistant district-attorney shall be eligible to become a candidate for any other elective office during the term for which he has been elected or appointed" unless he resigns his position.

Civil Service Jobs

Examinations for positions as civil engineer and aids in the service of the state and such cities and towns as are classified under civil service will be held Dec. 28 to 30, the Civil Service Department announced today.

Town in New York State Is Now Rooseveltown

ROOSEVELTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 6 (AP)—The town of Nyando, N. Y., has been renamed "Rooseveltown," for the President.

Delegations of officials from Canada and the United States attended the brief ceremony marking the change in name Nov. 1. The first letter bearing the cancellation stamp of the new community was mailed to President Roosevelt and the second went to his successor as Governor of New York, Mr. Lehman.

Rooseveltown is on the St. Lawrence River at the extreme northern boundary of New York State. A combination railroad and highway bridge connects the town with Canada.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain or snow tonight, with temperature near 32 degrees; Tuesday fair, with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh northeast and east winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; slowly rising temperature Tuesday morning.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain or snow this afternoon or tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing easterly winds, becoming fresh over north portion, and fresh to strong easterly becoming northwest and diminishing by Tuesday morning over south portion, and overcast weather with rain over south portion tonight, and rain or snow over north portion tonight and Tuesday.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:32 p. m., Tuesday 2:08 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 8.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:04 p. m.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rains over south, rain or snow over north portion Monday, probably continuing Tuesday in North Atlantic States, rain again probable Friday or Saturday; temperature below normal followed by warmer about Friday.

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Soviet Mission To Open Epoch At Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

diplomatic support are commodities for which Russia would be prepared to pay. President Roosevelt understands these tangled aims and may be depended upon to talk realistically with Mr. Litvinoff within the limits imposed upon him by American public opinion.

That the Russian-American conversations will soon find their way to fruitful ground is shown in the official agenda. After a multiplicity of official presentations, red-tape and ceremonial, the Russian Foreign Minister will finally be ushered into the State Department for formal talks with Mr. Hull. Then, upon the White House being informed by the Secretary of State that their conversations have progressed sufficiently, Mr. Litvinoff will be admitted by the President. A set schedule for "sufficient progress" has therefore been drafted in advance.

Arrangements for Visit

Only Mr. James Clement Dunn, chief of the State Department's division of protocol and conferences, will meet Mr. Litvinoff officially in New York. But in Washington the Secretary of State, President Roosevelt's secretary, his military aide, the Undersecretary of State, Mr. J. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. William Bullitt, now special assistant to the Secretary of State but once a mysterious envoy to Russia in Mr. Litvinoff's early days in authority, Mr. Robert F. Kelley, chief of the eastern European division—long an opponent of Russian recognition, and aides galore, will meet the envoy here.

Formal presentations are scheduled at the station and again at the White House. There Mr. Litvinoff will be taken first to the Green Room (for new diplomatists) and then to the Blue Room to meet the President. No mention has been made of the Red Room.

On Wednesday Mr. Dunn will fetch the Russian Foreign Minister from his residence—not yet officially announced, but likely to be the residence of Mr. Boris Skirvsky, Soviet trade representative here—and will take him to the State Department. There talks will begin, and when Mr. Hull deems fit he will cross the street to the White House with his guest.

Then real business begins.

U. S. Forced to Renounce Its Old Policy, Soviet Says

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (AP)—The official Soviet Tass News Agency Saturday night circulated a declaration that "the exchange of messages recently between Presidents Roosevelt and Kalinin, followed by the journey to Washington of Foreign Commissar Litvinoff, indicate that the biggest capitalistic power—the United States—was compelled to renounce the stubborn policy of non-recognition it had carried on for 16 years."

The pronouncement delivered a triple attack against England, Japan and Germany for alleged anti-Soviet activities and reiterated the Soviet policy of peace.

Ascribing to that peaceful policy a recent improvement of Soviet relationships abroad, notably with France, Poland, China and Italy, the declaration added: "The immense successes of the peaceful policy of the U. S. S. R. also has caused countries heretofore refusing to maintain any relations with us to begin a policy of rapprochement."

C. C. C. Boys Build Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIAN SPRINGS, Ga.—State Park Number One of the Civilian Conservation Corps, under the supervision of Superintendent Blanton Clement, is doing a great work in building an Indian museum here for the housing of Indian relics, as well as gathering together all the rocks, plant life and trees native to this section.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"20TH CENTURY" (Peabody Playhouse). The Stagers' first play this season. Plenty of laughs provided. 8:30.

"BLACKBIRDS" (Colonial). All-Negro revue with burlesques of current plays and films, singing and dancing. 8:15.

"THE PARTY'S OVER" (Wilbur). National Dramatic Players' production. Not yet reviewed. 8:30.

"DESIGN FOR LIVING" (Plymouth). Corinne Griffith in Noel Coward's play. Earlier New York production not recommended. Not yet reviewed here. 8:15.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — "The World Changes." Paul Muni in effective film which views recent history in this country as "Cavalcade" did in England. On the stage Borah Minnevitch, of Boston, presents his "Harmonica Rascals." There is also a comedy horse. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:04, 7:30, 10:17.

STATE—"Night Flight." Story of night air mail in South America, with John and Lionel Barrymore in the leading roles, supported by several other stars of first magnitude. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55.

KEITH'S—H. G. Wells's "Invisible Man." 10 a. m., 12:27, 2:54, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

BOSTON—Kate Smith brings her infectious jollity to the stage. Her "Swanee Music Revue" offers good dancing by the Four Franks to the music of Jack Miller's Band. On the screen Kathleen Norris's "Walls of Gold" fills in time between Miss Smith's appearances at 12:12, 3:28, 6:44, 9:20.

PARAMOUNT and PENWAY—"Footlight Parade," "The Kickoff" and "Rufus Jones for President." Paramount at 9 and 11:40 a. m., 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:11. Fenway at 1:47, 4:21, 7:01, 9:38.

UPTOWN—Pantages vaudeville, Charles Hector's orchestra, screen features. Continuous from 1.

TREMONT—"Forgotten Men." Official pictures show war horrors in anti-war film. 10:15 a. m., 12:16, 2:17, 4:18, 6:59, 8, 10:01.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). First of Monday evening series. Brahm's First Symphony in C minor, Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Tcherepnin's "Three Pieces for Orchestra." 8:15.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"The Rise of Modern Argentina." Lecture in South American series by Clarence Henry Haring, Ph. D. In Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, at 8.

TREMONT TEMPLE—Emmett Moore's Irish Players, musical revue and films. 2, 8.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Lecture on "Recent Excavations," by Professor Roeder at 3 in Lecture Hall. Free guidance—"Greek Art I." by Miss Maginnis at 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Egypt, Land of Pyramids," 9:30 a. m.; "Our Central American Neighbors," 11 a. m.; "The Stars in Their Courses," 2:30 p. m.

Papers to Refuse Hard Liquor 'Ads'

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 6 (AP)—The Worcester Telegram and the Evening Gazette will not publish advertising of hard liquors. In a front-page announcement signed by Mr. George F. Booth, publisher, appeared in the Sunday Telegram, Mr. Booth says:

"We believe in promoting the cause of temperance and we do not believe that the cause of temperance will be helped by the general publication in newspapers of the advertising of hard liuors. We are convinced that if an improvement over the old preprohibition days is to be effected it can best by done by discouraging the use of hard liquors and promoting the use of the milder beverages."

The announcement said the Telegram and Gazette would print advertisments of beer and light wines.

Teachers Are Now Directors

Mr. Richard H. Blaisdell of Newton and Mr. Llewellyn White of West Medford were elected directors of the Bryant & Stratton Commercial Corporation of Boston at a recent meeting. The men are sons of the present president and principal of the school and have served several years in the days and evening division, now directing the latter. They are gratified over the enrollment in the division, which shows an increase over last year.

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U. S. Watching Political Moves In New York City

Fighters Against Bosses Oppose Those Who Vote for 'Each Star'

By **Wyona Dashwood**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—New York City, on the eve of its most exciting municipal election in a generation, is prepared today for either a landslide, which will mean a political revolution long deferred, or the election of a Mayor tomorrow by the smallest plurality ever registered at the polls in the nation's largest city. Today not even a political haruspex could predict with confidence which it will be.

If it is a landslide, consensus is that it will carry in Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia and the major part, if not all, of the Fusion ticket. If the 2,000,000-odd votes that will be cast are anywhere near evenly divided between the three major candidates, it is a toss-up whether Major LaGuardia, Joseph V. McKee, Independent Democrat, or Mayor John P. O'Brien, Tammany standard bearer, up for reëlection, will slip in, with the chances favoring Major LaGuardia, who undoubtedly has a slight edge over Mr. McKee.

To End Corruption

A Fusion victory would mean that success of a revolt against boss rule that has stirred deep interest throughout the nation and would be a sign to other cities where formidable and corrupt political machine rule prevails that the time had come to lift the stigma of failure from municipal government in the United States.

The election of Mr. McKee will be attributed only to federal administration intervention in this local contest for purposes of building up a strong city and state Democratic machine in New York to buttress the Roosevelt faction of the Democracy in the gubernatorial election next year and in the presidential contest in 1936. It would mean, too, a mere scrubbing of the Tiger at the hands of the same district leaders who have been his keepers for 20 years—not the outlawing of the beast.

Great "Charity" System

Reëlection of Mayor O'Brien would be translated by John F. Curry, Tammany chief, and his allies as vindication of a rule that has given the city 16 uninterrupted years of padded pay rolls and, by extravagant and wasteful administration, brought it to the verge of bankruptcy and now is preparing to foist a $500,000,000 budget on it for 1934.

Persons closest to the political situation here hold that this vindication could come only from that portion of the electorate which will vote as Tammany tells it to. The corralling of this vote has been going forward steadily for three months at the district club houses by which the machine spreads its ramifications throughout the city's five boroughs as the "greatest charity organization in the world." The instructions to recipients of its charity again is to "vote every star."

Kresge Sales Improve

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—S. S. Kresge Company reports October sales at $10,348,332 compared with $10,508,762 a year ago, an increase of 3.2 per cent. The company points out that there were four Saturdays in October this year compared with five in 1932.

Vote in Doubt As Mayoralty Contest Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

warmly indorsed, however, as his efforts and worth, for political dopesters in general disparage his chance of victory.

In the twilight of Boston's six-cornered race, zero hour developments have silhouetted Mr. Malcolm E Nichols into ever bolder relief.

Release of tabulations based on a house-to-house canvass by 5000 Nichols aides revealed that of 186,196 voters interviewed, 85,238 would plump for Nichols. If such a poll were devoid of error, Mr. Nichols is as good as in the Mayor's seat now, for dopesters have generally conceded that 72,000 to 75,000 votes will be enongh to win the election.

Mr. Nichols's stock was still further inflated by the action of the City Men's Union 149, which indorsed his candidacy. This indorsement means the addition of 400 votes to the Nichols cause, but what is more important it indicates that the 40,000 municipal employees are not passively following the way Mayor James M. Curley has pointed out.

Under advice from Mayor Curley to flock to Mr. Foley, these employees are still being wooed by each of the candidates, who sees in them probably the deciding factor in the scales of this campaign. The surest way to win this block of votes is, of course, to promise restoration of wage and salary cuts foisted on them. Such a promise would square poorly with pledges made by the candidates to reduce the city budget. Therefore the aspirants are attempting to straddle the dilemma by promising to restore the cuts when financial conditions permit.

Issues Stressed

For the sake of final clarification, the issues and personal qualifications stressed most persistently by the various candidates are recapitulated as follows:

William J. Foley:

His experience in municipal and county office.

Operation of the city so as to reduce costs to tax and rent payers.

Intelligent administration of welfare relief and extraordinary expenditures.

The concept of good government, not as the achievement of wondrous exploits but as attainable from steady intelligent direction.

Malcolm E. Nichols

His experience as Mayor of Boston from 1925 to 1930.

Creation of a free port for Boston through coöperation with the NRA. Revivification of Boston commerce under the Boston Port Authority.

A four-year plan for the reduction of taxes.

Joseph F. O'Connell

Institution of a new political order in city hall.

Militant attack on all kinds of graft and waste.

Economy.

Senator Henry Parkman Jr.

Thorough reorganization of welfare machinery.

Excommunication of political "barnacles" from the city pay roll.

Consolidation of the existing 39 departments in the city into 20 with the elimination of several.

Complete reorganization of the accounting and budget system with installation of centralized purchasing bureau under an efficient controlling system.

Honest revaluation of property and a more comprehensive tax system to lift the burden from the home owners.

Elimination of all special deals and raids on the treasury.

Step-rate restoration of salaries of firemen, policemen and school teachers when financial conditions permit.

Restoration of the control of government to the people by establishing the recall and raising of the Finance Commission to its intended supervisory powers.

Economy through elimination and consolidation of departments.

Elaborate public works program reëmployment of welfare beneficiaries.

Frederick W. Mansfield

Full values for every dollar turned into the treasury.

Reduction of taxes, elimination of graft and waste to establish a sufficient margin whereby essential city improvements can be conducted.

Elimination of favored contractor, boss rule, land grabs and excessive prices for land taken by the city.

Establishment of an advisory committee of reputable and prominent men to help with the conduct of the city's affairs.

Forecasts of Candidates

Here's the way each of the candidates predicts he will march into office: Mr. Henry Parkman Jr. expects to gather 104,000 votes for a "new deal" in Boston government. Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield expects a large plurality. Judge Michael H. Sullivan will win by a 14,000 plurality, his backers say. Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols' headquarters predicts a 125,000 vote for the former Mayor. The Joseph F. O'Connell flag wavers figure to run 20,000 votes ahead. A vote of 100,000 is expected by the William J. Foley experts.

Mr. Parkman's forces claim victory in wards 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. In wards 8, 3, 16 it is anticipated he will run second.

On the other hand the Mansfield supporters predict they will take 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22. They figure to run second in wards 6 and 7, while breaking even in 13 and 14 with Mr. Foley and Mr. Nichols. Wards 19 and 21 they consider doubtful, and anyone's property.

Judge Sullivan's backers make more conservative predictions, declaring the Judge's home ward, 14, will be his by a great margin. They claim 5 and 9 for Judge Sullivan and a strong enough following in other wards to put him into office.

Mr. Nichols' experts make as extensive claims as Mr. Mansfield's prognosticators. They claim Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22. They predict a fight between Mr. Nichols and Mr. Foley in 6 and 7, also between Mr. Nichols and Mr. O'Connell in 15, 16 and 17. They figure Mr. Nichols will take second in 13.

The forces backing Mr. O'Connell expect to win in 2, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21 and 22, with a second in 1. They also predict good results in 8, 9, 10, and 11. Their chief opponent they figure is Nichols.

The Foley men also are making sweeping claims. Their wards, they say, are 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17. They also figure good support in 18 and 20.

The wards are located as follows: Ward 1, East Boston; Ward 2, Charlestown; Ward 3, West End, Martin J. Lomasney's old stamping ground; Ward 4, Back Bay, south, and Fenway, Mr. Charles Innes's area; Ward 5, Back Bay, Beacon Hill, Mr. Parkman's territory; Ward 6, South Boston, north, Mr. Foley's home ground; Ward 7, South Boston, south, and Washington Village; Ward 8, Roxbury, East and South End; Ward 9, Roxbury central; Ward 10, Roxbury west; Ward 11, Roxbury south; Ward 12, Roxbury east and Franklin Park, Mr. Mansfield's territory; Ward 13, Dorchester, Upham's Corner and Savin Hill; Ward 14, Dorchester west, Judge Sullivan's ward; Ward 15, Dorchester north central; Ward 16, Dorchester, south; Ward 17, Dorchester center; Ward 18, Hyde Park and Mattapan; Ward 19, Jamaica Plain, Mr. Nichols's home; Ward 20, West Roxbury; Ward 21, Brighton, south, and Ward 22, Brighton, north, the O'Connell home ward.

Boston Mayoralty Candidates And Their Major Supporters

William J. Foley:
- Democratic City Committee
- Mayor James M. Curley
- Daniel H. Coakley

Joseph F. O'Connell:
- Young Men's Democratic Association of Boston
- American Irish Association of Boston
- Former State Sen. John F. Buckley

Frederick W. Mansfield:
- Good Government Association
- Rep. John W. MacCormack
- Anti-Democratic machine group

Malcolm E. Nichols:
- Republican City Committee
- Innes-Gouldston-Bottomley group
- Former Sen. William M. Butler

Henry Parkman Jr.:
- Henry Shattuck and the Anti-Republican machine group
- Samuel Seabury
- Alvan T. Fuller

Michael H. Sullivan: (nominally a Democrat)
- A. Lawrence Lowell
- John F. Moors
- Dr. David D. Scannell

Crime Commission Told to Take 16,000 Prowlers off Street

An army of 16,000 "prowlers" ready to take anything and everything not nailed down, is the crux of Boston's crime wave problem according to a former convict hailed today before the Special Legislative Commission investigating crime conditions in Massachusetts.

Get these individuals off the streets and treat them severely enough so they won't want to visit prison again, was the speaker's answer to the crime menace, of which he once was an active part. He strongly attacked a public conscience which he insisted, in effect, was asleep to the ravages of the small-time marauders whose success on small jobs invites them to join the big-time rackets.

He fastened the responsibility for the crime wave on the courts for permitting these prowlers to mingle with the street gangs again after each sentence is served.

"As long as you continue to let them out with $10 and no place to go, the longer you will have these petty larceny cases now filling the courts," he said.

"Ninety per cent of them spend the $10 getting drunk," the former convict said. "I know because I did it myself, although now I wish I had had more sense."

Boston Attorney Upholds His Right In Retaining Gold

Files Bill of Complaint Charging U. S. With Oppressive Act

The Government's executive order requiring the filing of gold returns, constitutes unreasonable search and seizure contrary to the Constitution of the United States, Mr. Edward Spiegal, attorney, Boston, charges in a bill of complaint filed in Federal Court today against Mr. Francis J. W. Ford, United States Attorney.

The bill, seeking equity action, is in connection with the indictment returned by the federal grand jury against Mr. Spiegel at the request of Mr. Ford. The indictment charges Mr. Spiegel with failing to file return with the Secretary of Treasury on his gold holdings of $2000.

The defendant when arraigned on the indictment on Oct. 27 pleaded not guilty. He was allowed to go on personal bonds of $2500.

Mr. Spiegel believes that the allegations of the indictment in each account thereof do not constitute any offense under the Constitution and the laws of the United States. He also claims that the Constitution does not contain any express or implied power giving Congress the right to prohibit or limit private ownership of holding of gold coin.

The Gold Embargo Act and the President's gold return order violate the Fifth Amendment, which provides that, "no person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself or be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall property be taken for public use without just compensation."

Mr. Spiegel's bill of complaint point out that if he is placed before the bar of the criminal court, his standing and reputation will be seriously impaired and he will suffer irreparable damages. The bill asks that Mr. Ford be stopped from prosecuting the case and that, pending the trial of this suit in equity, Mr. Ford be enjoined.

Mr. Spiegel further says that the unconstitutionality of the act under which the action has been brought against him, has not yet been passed upon by the court. He declares that the only way in which the sufficiency of the indictment and the unconstitutionality of the Act in Order can be tested in such criminal proceedings, is after trial, and upon conviction and sentence by appeal from such judgment.

Kaltenborn Reports Europe Is Improving

There are signs of economic recovery and higher standards of living all over Europe, according to Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn, news radiocaster, who spoke at the first meeting of the Old South Forum yesterday. "The recently prevalent tendency toward revolution in Europe," he said, "is dying out. People are more interested in economic betterment than political questions."

Mr. Kaltenborn, who toured Europe last summer, advocated recognition of Russia as a contribution to world peace.

"Economic conditions," he said, "are better in the United States than elsewhere, so Americans are able to and should coöperate with other nations in behalf of world peace. We are already 25 per cent out of the depression mess. In other words, we are getting out quicker than we got into it—much better things lie ahead."

Boston Snapshots

Moose and Airplanes—Rival newsreel concerns battling for a "scoop" were graphically pictured in a talk by Capt. Robert S. Fogg in the course of "Aviation Night" at the University Club on Thursday. He told of his thrilling journey with a Pathé cameraman in a successful attempt to get the first pictures of the pilots of the Bremen which had landed on Greenly Island in the Straits of Belle Isle. By fair means and foul—especially the latter—and by spending very many thousands of dollars, rival film companies sought to obstruct their competitors and reach the frozen island first. Newspapers also sought scoops—and presaging a new field of competition for news—a broadcasting company empowered the aviator to sign a contract with the pilots, as soon as the island was reached. The chairman in introducing Captain Fogg, pointed out that in addition to such spectacular success as this, during the number of years in which he has been carrying thousands of passengers in the Winnipesaukee region he has never had even a minor accident. A number of model airplanes were demonstrated during the evening—one of them landed in the horns of a moose, perhaps the nearest it could come to the Labrador coast described by the speaker.

Christmas Wreath—Snow falling this morning and the pleasant, wintery smell of the air, reminded us that there are "only 39 more shopping days before Christmas." Very soon stores will be starting the official count. But as early as Hallowe'en the Christmas spirit had invaded the violet-paned aloofness of Beacon Street. A large Christmas wreath was seen hanging in one of the discretely curtained windows.

* * *

Free Air—An airless tire gave us the excuse to enjoy the buffetings of plenty of "free air" on top of the Blue Hill on Saturday. As we swung round the corner toward Houghton's Pond we noticed a certain tendency on the part of the car to continue the swing. Yes, we had a flat. Fortunately a small garage hove in sight at once on the starboard bow—and opposite it a steep footpath extended an invitation to climb the hill. "You might as well patch it now," we remarked, "we are going to climb the hill—be back in about an hour."

* * *

Wrestles With Blue Eagle—While business men knit their brows as they wrestle with NRA problems, the muscles of a professional wrestler will knit soon as he matches them against the strength of an opponent describing hiself as "The Blue Eagle." This significant match is advertised on Mechanics Building billboards now. An eagle, still holding on to his cog wheel and lightning—which it is to be hoped he will not use—adorns these posters.

Those who criticize the NRA on the grounds of its approach to dictatorship may perhaps recognize "signs of the times" in this apparent return to the combats between humans and wild beasts which featured Colosseum bills in the days of the Roman emperors.

Hidden Rackets Are Revealed In 'Help Wanted' Column 'Ads'

True experiences in answering typical newspaper "help wanted" advertisements show how carefully worded "ads" are used to prey upon those who are seeking needed employment. They emphasize need for most careful investigation before offers are accepted. This is the first of six articles.

Boston's Newest Racket

Mr. Jones, president of the New England Manufacturing Co., put the telephone to his ear in response to the ringing of the bell.

"Hello, Mr. Jones?" asked a brisk male voice.

"Yes."

"Mr. Jones, this is Harry Brown, editor of the National Commercial Record. We have a little story about the unusual success of your company during the past two years which we are going to print in our next issue. I'd like to check it over with you for accuracy."

"All right," said Mr. Jones, pleasantly surprised that his small company was being recognized by such a responsible magazine. What did he say the name was?

The brisk voice began to read a corking good article telling about the increase in the number of employees, increase in wages, and increase in production. In addition, there was a great deal of praise given to the president for his splendid handling of the business.

"Have we got it straight, Mr. Jones?"

Too Much Credit

"Why yes, except," modestly "that you have given me too much credit."

"Not at all," came the ready response. "We know what you have been up against and we believe in giving credit where credit is due." Mr. Jones, secretly flattered, and feeling a growing affection for the unseen editor asked that a copy of the magazine be sent to him. "Oh yes," Mr. Jones, "That reminds me. How would you like a number of copies of the next issue with this article, say about a hundred? You can send them to your dealers."

"What do they cost?"

"You can have them at the regular news stand price. Thirty-five cents a copy."

Momentarily taken aback at the suggestion of parting with $35 for 100 copies of a magazine with a vaguely familiar name, Mr. Jones parried.

"I'll wait until I see how it looks in print," he said, "and then get what I want."

"Well you see, we print just enough for our circulation, so if you want any for distribution you will have to order them now."

That sounded reasonable to Mr. Jones, "And after all," he thought, "it is nice of them to give us the write-up."

"All right," he said, "put us down for 50 copies."

"Okay," Mr. Jones, "thank you."

Mr. Jones was not the only person called by our "brisk editor." Many others were called, and a number of them answered; for instance Mr. Peter Harvey who tossed his hat into the political arena with the statement, "When I am elected to this great office, graft, waste, and inefficiency shall be eliminated."

Eulogy of Mr. Harvey

Being called, Mr. Harvey listened to a eulogy of Mr. Harvey that left nothing to be desired in the way of praise and good wishes. Then too, the unqualified support of the magazine was put behind the optimistic candidate. But Mr. Harvey, however flattered and pleased, demurred at the cost of the magazines he was asked to purchase. Whereupon he was offered a special proposition. Would he be interested in getting 1500 reprints for $15? He would. So his order was duly recorded.

Mrs. Grace Pearl, president of the Woman's Forum, was also among the called. Mrs. Pearl's earnest efforts on behalf of the consumer campaign of the NRA were fulsomely praised and no doubt was left that she was on the way to bigger things. Mrs. Pearl ordered twenty-five copies.

While the wires were sending out words of praise and returning orders for magazines, an interesting interview was in progress at the office of the National Commercial Record. Mr. Ralph Parson, late of the staff of the Daily Review, had answered an advertisement for a young man to write business articles. Another "editor" was giving him the low-down. Taking a morning newspaper he pointed out several articles.

"Each of these," he said, "contains the name of one or more persons who can be written up in a short article. First, the name, address and activity; second, plenty of praise; third, good-wishes and support from us. That's the formula. After you have the stories written we call the people on the telephone, give them our song-and-dance and then sell them as many books as we can. You get 10 per cent commission."

Sell Over Telephone

"Then the only circulation you have is what you sell over the telephone?" asked Mr. Parson.

"Yes."

"Suppose they don't buy?"

"No sale, no article."

"How long have you been operating here?"

"One week."

"How many have you sold?"

"Two thousand. Our quota is four thousand and we'll beat that."

So step right up gentlemen, step right up. Keep your eye on the little ball. The hand, they say, is quicker than the eye. Under which shell? This one? Oh, no. You lose. It's under this one.

Employment Upturn Noted in Survey By Cornell Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 6—An upturn in employment among graduates in mechanical engineering at Cornell University was reported by Prof. John R. Bangs Jr., director of the personnel department of Sibley College, today. A survey just completed shows practically 100 per cent of the class of 1932 employed, whereas only 15 per cent had jobs on the completion of their courses in June, 1932.

Thus prospects for the employment of engineering students now in Cornell are seen as considerably brighter. According to statistics for the class of 1933 in mechanical engineering, of 66 men who graduated in June, 56, or 85 per cent, either have jobs or are continuing with further study. Only two are known definitely to be out of work, while the remaining eight have yet to be heard from. Of those employed, the majority are occupying responsible, permanent positions rather than temporary, stop-gap jobs. Their initial salaries range as high as $1500 a year.

This placement record is explained in part by the general business upswing during the summer and early fall. A large number of the men, whose hopes were not very bright on graduation, were able to locate jobs since that time. Even now new jobs are being made or old ones opened up, and in the competition for these positions, men just out of college seem to have at least an equal chance.

Much credit, however, is due various agencies which have supplemented individual initiative in placing these men. While a thorough training and a pleasing personality are prime requisites, the necessary contacts have often been made by the college personnel department, which keeps in touch with many industrial concerns, sends out information about the graduating class and arranges for interviews with personnel men. Its work this year has been supplemented by the university placement bureau, under the direction of Mr. Herbert Williams, and by Mr. T. S. Chadaeyne, of the Cornell Club of New York, who has been active in making connections with men in the vicinity of New York City.

Hawaiian Schools Assess Fees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Jobs of many school teachers in the islands have been saved by special fees assessed in the upper grades of all public schools. The last legislature placed part of the school budget burden on the schools, giving them the alternative of charging fees or dropping teachers.

Hitler's Policy Believed Sincere By Two Speakers

Col. Powell Cites Promise of Peace in Recent Interview

Adolph Hitler is honest and sincere in proclaiming that he does not want war, in the judgment of speakers at the first fall meeting of the Foreign Policy Association, Saturday.

His abrupt change from belligerency to pacifism, between the time he wrote his autobiography and the occasion of his recent speeches as Chancellor, resulted from the growth of the man and not from pragmatic hypocrisy, they maintained.

Both Col. E. Alexander Powell, well-known war correspondent, and Prof. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard took this optimistic view of the Hitler policy of peace, although the former was an advocate and the latter an opponent of the Hitler régime.

Only a few weeks ago Colonel Powell spent an afternoon with Hitler at his chalet near Berchtesgaden, and brought back this earnest statement from the Reichskanzler:

"For four years and a half I was a common soldier, most of the time in the trenches, and unlike the pious politicians in Geneva, I know from personal experience what war means.

"No victory that Germany could hope to gain by force of arms, no territory that she might recover, would be worth a fraction of what it would cost in human lives and human misery.

"As long as I am Chancellor of the Reich, as long as I am the leader of the National Socialist Party, Germany will never resort to arms, save only to resist invasion."

Yet Colonel Powell squarely met the charge that the whole of Germany today is seething with evidences of a militaristic spirit. Only an iron discipline, he said, could bring order out of the civil chaos which existed prior to his election. The streets had been virtually unsafe from brawls and shooting affrays between gangs of young Communists, National Socialists, Nationalists, and Steel Helmets. The morale of the people was at loose ends from constant and indecisive internecine political warfare. Nothing short of military discipline would serve.

Similarly, both Professor Friedrich and Colonel Powell had an answer to the rumors that Germany is secretly rearming for war, which they admitted to be probably true.

Hitler, they contend, recognizes that his mobilization of German youth for domestic discipline has thrown France and her allies into a panicky fear, and he is genuinely concerned that a so-called preventive war will be precipitated by allied powers.

Thus, Hitler wishes to have on his side of the Rhine fortifications comparable to those across the Rhine, to compel any nation to think twice before repeating the tragic invasion of the Ruhr. The speakers believe he will continue to build up defenses until the other powers disarm.

"I will confess to gnawing doubts at times regarding Hitler's pacifism," admitted Professor Friedrich after the conference. "But being a pedagogue, I believe in the perfectability of mankind. And since Hitler has publicly made this startling about-face toward the cause of peace, I feel that he should be held up to the best that is in him."

And Prof. Friedrich pointed out the evidence that whatever one may believe about Hitler's policies, his actions have been anything but warlike. When Nazi brownshirts invaded the Rhineland and when the Nazi voters won the critical Danzig elections, the statements issued by Hitler's diplomats were calculated to nip in the bud any sharp controversy, of the sort which must be used to arouse a people to the pitch of war.

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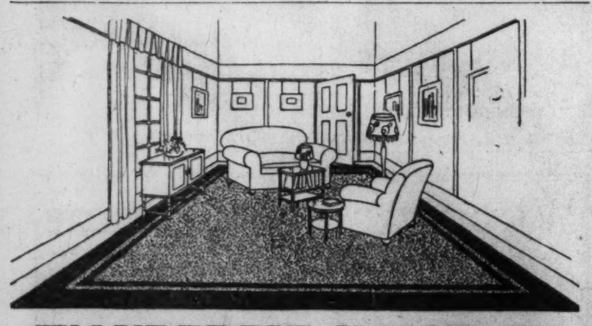

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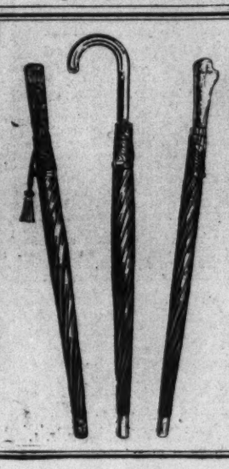

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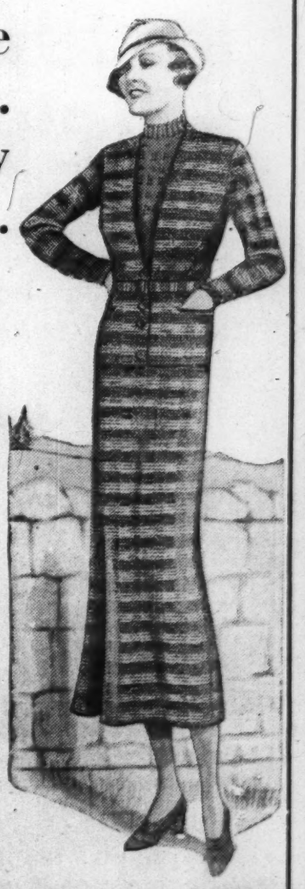

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West Point And Princeton Head Undefeated List

Five More Elevens Falter as Eastern Football Reaches Midseason

With a decided and unceremonious thump five of the seven eastern football teams were hauled from their lofty positions aboard the undefeated wagon, Saturday. Only two, West Point and Princeton, remain without defeat or tie and one must turn back many pages in eastern football history to find a season in which only two are so-classed at this early stage.

This banging about of each other was not entirely unforseen; but probably no one foresaw the suddenness with which it would come about. Memory finds it difficult to recall its parallel. The cause of it all is probably the general slightly poorer teams, and the more equal distribution of strength. This, intermingled with upsets, has smeared with reckless abandon the reputations of some erstwhile high and powerful eastern elevens.

Paramount for consideration now are the chances left for West Point and Princeton to retain their holdings and, on paper, neither has an easy road to travel. West Point has such opponents as Harvard, Notre Dame and Navy to wade through, and, although each has tasted defeat, not one of them can be discounted. The Tigers still have to face Dartmouth, Rutgers, Navy, and Yale, also calling for considerable wading.

Intersectional Damag

Most of the damage to eastern undefeated ratings was done intersectionally with St. Mary's downing Fordham, 13 to 6; Detroit smashing through Holy Cross, 24 to 0; Tulane edging Colgate, 7 to 0, and Purdue upsetting Carnegie Tech, 17 to 7. Submissive bows from the East are due to these intersectionalists for their victories were not gained against the weak, but against the strong. Dartmouth, the other undefeated easterner to fall, did so against Yale, 14 to 13.

The Polo Grounds, arena of various stirring sport dramas, added another to its record book when St. Mary's, known as the Gaels, beat Fordham, termed the Rams. Probably no two teams in the country sported heavier or bigger football teams than these two, and when two such forces crashed head-on something had to give. Both teams were grounded in the now-known Notre Dame system and a thrilling spectacle occurred. The Californians were supreme through the first two periods, but were called upon to the utmost to halt the New Yorkers in a fourth-period rally. It was not perfect football by any means, for pressure brought penalties, intercepted passes and fumbles too frequent for comfort, and the fortunes of war turned quickly.

Holy Cross, another of the Notre Dame-coached teams and a large order in weight and size, was proven over-rated and slow at Detroit. The Detroit eleven was sturdy on the defense and threw the Crusader confidence into spasms with quick kicks and brilliant forward passing. Down at Providence the Brown eleven had a faint hope of turning back the Tigers; but the Bruins encountered a team with altogether too much power. Princeton used no less than 44 men in the game, and at no time did substitutions seemingly weaken. The Bruins are not without praise, however, for they thwarted the mighty invaders through the early periods, not really giving way until the second half, when the rout brought the score to 33 to 0. At the end of the half the score was 7 to 0.

Dartmouth Thwarted Again

Once again Dartmouth stormed New Haven with high hopes of its first victory against the Eli, and again an exciting battle took place wherein Dartmouth had ample opportunity to win, but was nosed out by Yale. Certainly Dartmouth hopes are saddened at this outcome and apparently the mental problem has gone out of proportion. Time and again the Green football teams have had victory in their grasp against Yale only to be tied or beaten. Dartmouth out-rushed, out-passed and out-kicked Yale, but could not win. It is almost an old story now and yet determination will prevail sometime in favor of the New Hampshire eleven.

Another midwestern team, Purdue, took a bite out of an unblemished eastern record when the Boilermakers scored 17 points to 7 for Carnegie Tech. A versatile backfield of several ball-carriers proved too much for the visiting Tech team, which had its goal line crossed for the first time this season. The long runs of the speedy Boilermakers proved the downfall of the Tartans.

Even the South played a villainous rôle against the East when Tulane administered defeat to Colgate. It was the first time the Red Raiders have succumbed since 1931. A brilliant 75-yard run for a touchdown in the first period brought the only score. The Green Wave held the upper hand through most of the game until the closing minutes, when a desperate aerial attack by Colgate, aided by interference penalties, brought a 90-yard march that ended at the two-yard line with no more time left to play.

Cadets Mark Time

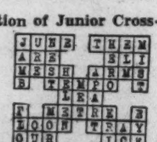
West Point was merely marking time defeating Coe, 34 to 0, as did Harvard in beating Lehigh, 27 to 0, the two facing each other this coming Saturday at Boston. Harvard did not look good in victory, but since the players knew they would win they were not keyed sufficiently to show up well. Navy displayed growing strength by heaping more grief upon the Notre Dame alumni with a 7-to-0 victory. Columbia had no easy path in passing Cornell, 9 to 6. Pennsylvania played improved football to toss back a good Lafayette football squad, 16 to 7, and Syracuse hardly recovered from its intersectional beating last week to top Penn State by the small margin of 12 to 6. Pittsburgh merely had a workout in defeating Center, 37 to 0.

Maine took the lead for the state title by trimming Colby, 18 to 7, needing only victory against Bowdoin, already defeated by Colby and tied by Bates. The other state title game, Saturday, saw Bates and Bowdoin locked in a 7-to-7 tie. Other New England results saw Boston College win from Georgetown, 39 to 0; Tufts beat New Hampshire by only 6 to 3, Vermont win from Norwich, 19 to 0, and Williams victorious against Union, 13 to 0.

Germany and Norway Tie

MAGDEBURG, Germany, Nov. 6 (AP)—Germany and Norway played a 2 to 2 tie yesterday in an international soccer game here.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word



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PLEASE MENTION THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seaback Wins To Hold Lead In Billiard Table

William Mosconi Sets New High Run in Pocket-Billiard Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 6—Charles Seaback of Astoria, N. Y., made it four straight in the national pocket billiard championship tourney here yesterday when he defeated Walter Franklin of Kansas City, Mo., 125 to 61 in 15 innings. This was the only game on the schedule. Seaback attempted to tie the high-run mark of 85 set by William Mosconi of Philadelphia, Saturday, when he counted a total of 73 in the third inning.

Second-place honors are shared by Georgy Kelly and William Mosconi of Philadelphia and Eddie Sauers of Oakland, Calif., each having won three games and lost one. Next follow Marcel Camp of Detroit and Arthur Church, New York City, with two victories and two defeats each. Charles Summerell, Little Rock, Ark.; Sylvester Schleisman, Minneapolis, Minn.; Harry Wood, Duluth, Minn., and Walter Franklin of Kansas City, Mo.; complete the standing in the order named.

Today's schedule brings Church against Wood in the first afternoon game and Sauers against Summerell in the second matinée performance. In the evening Camp and Schleisman play the first game, with Kelly meeting Franklin in the finial.

Mosconi feautred Saturday's play, the youth establishing a new high run of 85 unfinished to win his game and defeat Walter Franklin of Kansas City. Sauers, Oakland, Calif., defeated Camp, 125 to 99 in 16 innings, while Kelly defeated Summerell, 125 to 76 in 20 innings.

Tottenham Hotspur Increases Lead

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 6.

Leading Teams British Association Football Standings

English League—First Division

Club	W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
Tottenham Hotspur	8	3	2	24	11	19
The Arsenal	6	5	2	26	14	17
Huddersfield Town	7	3	3	34	22	17
Manchester City	5	5	3	19	14	15

Second Division

Port Vale	9	1	3	25	12	19
Grimsby Town	9	0	4	31	15	18
Bolton Wanderers	8	1	4	25	18	17
Hull City	6	4	3	23	21	16

Third Division—Northern Section

Chesterfield	12	0	1	39	10	24
Stockport County	8	2	3	31	18	18
Tranmere Rovers	7	3	3	24	13	17
Hartlepools United	6	4	3	31	24	16
Halifax Town	7	2	4	19	17	16

Third Division—Southern Section

Norwich City	8	2	3	34	20	18
Queen's Park Rangers	8	1	4	26	17	17
Reading	7	2	4	28	17	16
Charlton Athletic	7	2	4	34	21	16
Bristol Rovers	7	2	4	22	16	16
Crystal Palace	6	4	4	27	24	16

Scottish League—First Division

Motherwell	14	2	0	39	12	30
Glasgow Rangers	12	2	1	50	15	26
Aberdeen	10	1	5	41	25	21
Ayr United	9	3	4	45	48	21

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Tottenham Hotspur increased its lead in the championship division of the English Football League Saturday to a full game, as it trimmed West Bromwich Albion, 2 to 1, while the Arsenal, champions, were being held to a 1 to 1 tie by Portsmouth.

They can't stop Motherwell. Playing its sixtenth game in the first division of the Scottish League, Motherwell defeated Dundee, 3 to 2, to maintain intact its unbeaten record. The closest the leaders have ever come to defeat this season was in two matches where they were held to a draw.

Eastern Football Scores

Harvard		Princeton	
33-Bates	0	40-Amherst	0
34-N. Hampshire	0	45-Williams	0
7-Holy Cross	10	20-Columbia	0
7-Dartmouth	7	6-Wash. & Lee	0
27-Lehigh	0	33-Brown	0
108	17	144	0

Yale		Colgate	
14-Maine	7	47-St. Lawrence	0
14-Wash. & Lee	0	25-Rutgers	2
14-Brown	6	7-New York	0
0-West Point	21	0-Lafayette	0
14-Dartmouth	13	0-Tulane	7
56	47	79	9

Columbia		Brown	
39-Lehigh	0	26-R. I. State	0
15-Virginia	6	13-Springfield	6
0-Princeton	20	6-Yale	14
33-Penn. State	0	7-Holy Cross	19
8-Cornell	6	0-Princeton	33
96	32	52	72

Dartmouth		West Point	
41-Norwich	0	19-Mercer	6
39-Vermont	6	32-Virginia M. I.	0
14-Bates	0	52-Delaware	0
14-Pennsylvania	7	6-Illinois	0
7-Harvard	7	21-Yale	0
13-Yale	14	34-Coe	0
128	34	164	6

Carnegie Tech.		New York	
25-Temple	0	0-W. V. Wesleyan	3
3-Xavier	0	13-Lafayette	12
7-Notre Dame	0	0-Colgate	7
0-Wash. & Jeff.	0	0-Georgia	25
7-Purdue	17		
42	17	13	47

Cornell		Annapolis	
48-St. Lawrence	7	12-William & M.	0
28-Richmond	7	25-Mercer	6
0-Michigan	40	6-Pittsburgh	34
7-Syracuse	14	13-Virginia	6
6-Columbia	9	13-Pennsylvania	0
		7-Notre Dame	0
89	77	76	46

Pennsylvania		Syracuse	
9-F. & M.	0	52-Clarkson	0
7-Dartmouth	14	40-Ohio Wesleyan	0
0-Annapolis	13	14-Cornell	7
16-Lafayette	7	3-Mich. State	27
		12-Penn. State	6
32	34	121	40

Pittsburgh		Rutgers	
9-Wash. & Jeff.	0	10-F. & M.	0
21-West Virginia	0	21-Providence	0
34-Navy	6	2-Colgate	25
3-Minnesota	7	10-Penna M. C.	0
14-Notre Dame	0	27-Lehigh	0
37-Center	0	31-Springfield	6
118	13	101	31

Bruins Beat Canadiens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Nov. 6—Boston Bruins defeated Canadiens here yesterday afternoon, 2 to 1, in an exhibition ice hockey game. The Canadiens scored in the first period, Larochelle from G. Mantha, and Boston tied the score in the second, Gracie from Barry. Nels Stewart provided the winning goal in the third session in a three-man combination with Ripley and Smith. Both teams now await the National Hockey League opening Thursday night.

Santa Paula Wins Match

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Santa Paula polo team, which won the United States open polo title in 1931, defeated Los Indios, 12 to 5, Saturday in the first game of the fortieth annual Argentine open championship. Six teams are competing.

College Football Results

Adrian 39, John Marshall 0.
Akron 15, Muskingum 0.
Alabama 20, Kentucky 0.
Albion 6, Alma 6.
Amherst 14, Mass. State 0.
Annapolis 7, Notre Dame. 0.
Appalachian St. 12, Concord St. 0.
Arizona 24, Arizona State 0.
Arnold 6, Cortland 0.
Ashland 13, Otterbein 0.
Aurora C. 6, Dubuque 0.
Bates 7, Bowdoin 7.
Baylor 7, Texas Christian 0.
Beloit 6, Lawrence 0.
Bloomsburg 9, E. Stroudsburg 7.
Bluefield 13, West Va. State 6.
Boston Alumni 12, Boston 7.
Boston C. 39, Georgetown 0.
Brooklyn 34, Upsala 0.
Buffalo 7, Western Reserve 6.
California 0, U. C. L. A. 0.
Calif. (Penna.) T. 7, Clarion 0.
Capital 0, Bowling Green 0.
Carbondale T. 2, Shurtleff 0.
Carleton 18, Grinnell 6.
C. C. N. Y. J. V. 24, Concordia 6.
Centenary 20, Texas A. & M. 0.
Clarkson 27, Ithaca 0.
Clemson 13, Wake Forest 0.
Chicago 0, Wisconsin 0.
Cincinnati 7, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Clark 39, Paine 0.
College of Pacific 13, Calif. Aggies 7.
Colorado 26, Colorado C. 0.
Colorado Aggies 19, Colorado Mines 0.
Columbia 9, Cornell 6.
Columbia C. 38, Pacific Lutheran 0.
Conn. State 0, Coast Guard 0.
Cornell C. 6, Knox 3.
Cortland T. 0, Arnold 0.
Creighton 18, Washington 0.
Davis and Elkins 28, Geneva 6.
Dayton 6, Baldwin Wallace 0.
Defiance 19, Urbana 0.
Denison 19, Kenyon 0.
Denver 6, Brigham Young 0.
DePaul 20, South Dakota 0.
DePauw 26, Franklin 0.
Detroit 24, Holy Cross 0.
Detroit C. C. 3, Hope 0.
Dickinson 10, Moravian 0.
Dover T. 33, Storer 6.
Drexel 6, Delaware 0.
Duke 13, Alabama P. I. 7.
Duquesne 21, Wash. and Jeff. 6.
E. Tenn. T. 32, Maryville 13.
Earlham 46, Rose P. I. 13.
East Lansing 0, Michigan T. 0.
Elon 45, W. Carolina T. 6.
Emory and Henry 12, Marshall 0.
Findlay 55, Bluffton 0.
Fisk 26, Knoxville 0.
Fort Hays 33, Panhandle A. and M. 0.
Furman 38, Wofford 0.
Georgia 14, Florida 0.
Gettysburg 13, Ursinus 12.
Grove City 12, Westminster 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 7, St. John's 0.
Hamilton 20, Rensselaer P. I. 6.
Harvard 27, Lehigh 0.
Hattiesburg T. 0, Springhill 0.
Heidelberg 6, Toledo 6.
Hillsdale 20, Kalamazoo 0.
Hobart 0, Rochester 0.
Illinois C. 0, Carthage 0.
Illinois S. F. D. 53, Iowa S. F. D. 2.
Illinois S. N. 26, Macomb T. 7.
Illinois Wes. 18, Bradley 7.
Indiana State T. 21, Ball State 6.
Iowa 27, Iowa State 7.
James Milliken 7, DeKalb T. 0.
Jamestown 42, Valley City 0.
John Carroll 12, St. Viator 0.
John Tarleton 0, Schreiner I. 0.
Kansas St. 0, Michigan St. 0.
Kent 12, Marietta 0.
Kentucky 1. 20, Lincoln 0.
Lacrosse 21, Stout 7.
Lake Forest 9, Augustana 7.
Langley Field 7, Baltimore 0.
Langston 22, Texas C. 6.
LeMoyne 27, Tougaloo 0.
Louisiana C. 18, Mexico 7.
Louisiana St. 30, So. Carolina 7.
Loyola 21, Whittier 0.
Luther 7, Upper Iowa 6.
Macalester 20, Augsburg 0.
Maine 18, Colby 7.
Manhattan 24, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Miami 51, Georgetown 0.
Mars Hill 19, Lee Morea 7.
McMurry 7, St. Edwards 6.
Michigan 7, Illinois 6.
Middlebury 0, St. Michael's 0.
Millerville T. 6, Kutztown T. 0.
Millsaps 3, Louisiana N. 0.
Minnesota 0, Northwestern 0.
Mississippi 12, Birmingham Southern 0
Mississippi T. 0, Spring Hill 0.
Missouri Mines 13, Ottawa 0.
Missouri Valley 13, Baker 6.
Montclair N. 18, Panzer 0.
Morgan 27, Howard 0.
Morningside 6, North Dakota 0.
Morris Brown 12, Wiley 7.
Mt. St. Mary's 19, Washington 0.
Mt. Union 13, Hiram 0.
Muhlenberg 14, Frank. & Mar. 3.
Muncie 19, Ellwood 13.
Murray 54, Louisville 6.
Nebraska 26, Missouri 0.
N. D. State 20, Moorehead T. 9.
New Castle 14, Kokomo 0.
New Mexico 45, N. M. Normal 6.
New Mexico M. I. 107, Wayland 0.
North Carolina 6, N. C. State 0.
North Carolina C. 34, Shaw 0.
Oakland City 22, Evansville 7.
Oberlin 6, Allegheny 0.
Ohio 39, Wittenberg 0.
Ohio State 21, Indiana 0.
Oklahoma 20, Kansas 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 7, Tulsa 0.
Oregon 26, Utah 7.
Oregon N. 20, Chico State 0.
Oshkosh T. 13, Whitewater T. 0.
Parsons 18, Columbia C. 7.
Pennsylvania 16, Lafayette 7.
Penn. M. I. 37, St. Joseph's 6.
Pittsburgh 37, Centre 0.
Pittsburgh T. 0, Emporia 0.
Presbyterian 7, Citadel 6.
Princeton 33, Brown 0.
Puget Sound 19, Whitman 0.
Purdue 17, Carnegie Tech 7.
Randolph Macon 43, Bridgewater 0.
R. I. State 20, Worcester P. I. 7.
Richmond 19, Roanoke 0.
Rio Grande 27, Holbrook 0.
Rolla Miners 13, Ottawa U. 0.
Rutgers 31, Springfield 6.
Santa Clara 13, Rice 0.
Sewanee 13, Tennessee T. 0.
S. D. State 13, Michigan N. 7.
S. D. Mines 12, Dakota W. 0.
Simpson 13, Iowa S. T. 0.
S. Oregon N. 19, Marin F. C. 0.
St. Anselm's 12, Lowell T. S. 0.
St. Bonaventure 15, Canisius 6.
St. Cloud T. 32, Mankato T. 0.
St. Lawrence 12, Alfred 6.
St. Louis 7, Wichita 0.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 13, Fordham 6.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 2, Concordia 0.
St. Thomas 13, LaSalle 0.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 20, St. Olaf 13.
Stanford 21, Olympic Club 0.
Superior T. 0, Aberdeen T. 0.
Susquehanna 37, Hartwick 0.
Syracuse 12, Penn. State 6.
Temple St. 21, Fresno St. 7.
Temple 20, Drake 14.
Tennessee 13, George Washington 0.
Tennessee Wes. 14, Hiwassee T. 0.
Texas 10, So. Methodist 0.
Texas A. & I. 37, Baker 7.
Texas Mines 9, New Mexico Aggies 0.
Texas Tech. 27, Haskell 6.
Thiel 26, Edinboro 0.
Transylvania 6, East Kentucky T. 0.
Trenton N. 39, N. Y. Aggies 6.
Trinity 14, Wesleyan 3.
Tufts 6, New Hampshire 3.
Tulane 7, Colgate 0.
Tusculm 9, King 0.
Tuskegee 26, Morehouse 6.
Union 6, Delta T. 0.
Utah Aggies 27, Wyoming 0.
Valparaiso 20, Butler 7.
Vanderbilt 9, Georgia Tech. 6.
Vermont 19, Norwich 0.
Villanova 21, Albright 0.
Virginia 6, Maryland 0.
Virginia (Minn.) 7, Hibbing 6.
Virginia Union 20, Virginia St. 0.
Wabash 6, Manchester 2.
Washington St. 16, Gonzaga 0.
Wash. & Lee 7, Virginia P. I. 7.
Waynesburg 26, Juniata 12.
West Liberty 13, Morris Harvey 12.
West Virginia 13, Marquette 13.
W. V. Wesleyan 34, Bethany 0.
Western Maryland 14, Bucknell 13.
W. Michigan T. 10, Central T. 0.
Western State 19, Central State 0.
West Point 34, Coe 0.
Wheaton 15, Eureka 0.
Willamette 6, Pacific 0.
William & Mary 14, Virginia M & I 0
Williams 13, Union 0.
Wooster 7, Case 6.
Yale 14, Dartmouth 13.
York 7, Dana 6.

Diegel Wins Golf Final

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6 (AP)—Coming from behind with a sub-par 69, Leo Diegel of Philadelphia, former P. G. A. champion, captured the southern California open golf championship at the Fox Hills Country Club today with a medal score of 282, six under par, for 72 holes. Diegel won by snaring four birdies on the last nine holes to finish the final 18 three under par and lead the field by five strokes. Willie Hunter, former British amateur champion and professional now at Fox Hills, was in second place at 287. Ray Mangrum, Los Angeles professional, who held the lead at the end of 54 holes by shooting a 68 in the morning round, weakened on the last 18 and finished third with 291.

College Soccer Results

Clark 1, Worcester P. I. 1.
Dartmouth 1, Mass. State 0.
East Stroudsburg 6, Ithaca 0.
Harvard 2, Princeton 2.
Illinois 3, Notre Dame 1.
Panzer 6, Long Island 1.
Pennsylvania 2, Yale 1.
Penn Hall 3, Lebanon Valley 1.
Penn State 4, Syracuse 0.
St. John's 5, Seth Low 0.
Stevens Tech. 3, Rensselaer P. I. 1.
Tufts 1, M. I. T. 0.

Triple Tie For Rugby Lead In Canadian Race

Toronto Defeats Western Ontario and McGill Downs Queen's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 6—University of Toronto, 1932 champion, jumped back into the contention for the Canadian senior intercollegiate Rugby championship here on Saturday when it defeated Western Ontario by 22 to 14. As a result of McGill's victory over Queen's these two clubs and Toronto are tied for first place, each having one more game to play.

Toronto broke away to a good start, getting six points in the first quarter and holding the locals to two singles in the second. In the third Henderson scored two touchdowns for Toronto, both of which were converted, and then Western came back with two touches by Ward, both being converted. Toronto added four singles in the final period. Sinclair's kicking was a big factor in Toronto's victory. The summary:

Toronto	Western Ontario
Keith, Henderson, lo	ro, Kime, Lawson
Alison, Brevers, re	le, McLeod, Rankin
Greco, McQuigge, lm	rm, Tweedie
Harris, rm	lm, Quigley, Lipsom
Warner, Bell, ll	rl, Bell
Booth, rl	ll, Davis, Veroni
Peacock, s	s, Rockey, Lorriman
Coulter, qb	qb, Ward
Burgoyne, Holden, lhb	rhb, Kennedy, Caldwell
Sinclair, chb	chb, Sherk
Arnup, Taylor, rhb	lhb, Mugan, Awde
Dawson, Hennessey, fw	fw, Bryant, Gillis

Score—Toronto 22, Western Ontario 14. Touchdowns—Henderson 2 for Toronto; Ward 2 for Western Ontario. Converts to touchdowns—Arnup 2 for Toronto; Sherk 2 for Western Ontario. Placement—Arnup for Toronto. Safety touch—Sinclair for Toronto. Rouges—Sinclair 3 for Toronto. Kicks to deadline—Sinclair 2 for Toronto; Sherk 1 for Western Ontario. Touch in goal—Sherk 1 for Western Ontario. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—H. Foster, Montreal. Headlineman—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 6—Led by Westman and Frank Shaughnessy, son of the coach, McGill University defeated Queen's University in a senior intercollegiate rugby game on Saturday by 17 to 1, and entered a three-cornered tie for the leadership. It was McGill's third straight win, after losing their first two games. Queen's scored their point in the first period and Westman evened it up.

McGill added eight in each of the second and third periods, Shaughnessy getting two placements and a converted touchdown and Westman kicking for four singles. Queen's line was unable to hold that of McGill and the losers' backs fumbled at crucial times. The winners made good use of the forward pass to get within scoring distance. The summary:

McGill	Queens
Young, Shaughnessy, fw	fw, Hamlin
Byrne, Craig, rhb	lhb, Krug
Westman, chb	chb, Davis, Ralph
Gilbert, Markham, lhb	rhb, Wing
Olker, qb	qb, McIntosh, McNicholl
Freeman, Drury, s	s, Kostuik
McMorran, rl	ll, Weir, Jones
Storkwell, ll	rl, Miller, D. Waugh
Hornig, Savage, rm	lm, Gorman, F. Waugh
Letourneau, Wigle, lm	rm, Zvonigh, Dafoe
Krukowski, McLernon, ro	lo, Glaks, Peever
Degnon, Carsley, lo	ro, Earle, Dargavel

Score—McGill 17, Queen's 1. Touchdown—Shaughnessy for McGill. Placements—Shaughnessy 2 for McGill. Convert to touchdown — Shaughnessy for McGill. Rouges—Westman 4 for McGill; Wing 1 for Queen's. Kick to deadline—Westman 1 for McGill. Referee—F. Bartlett, Toronto. Umpire—W. Bowman, Toronto. Headlineman—T. Barton, Montreal. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Luigi Beccali Lowers Record at 1000 Yards

MILAN, Italy, Nov. 6 (AP)—Luigi Beccali, Italy's 1500-meter Olympic champion, Saturday shaved 1.1s. off the world mark for 1000 yards as he covered the distance in 2m. 10 1-10s. over a heavy track. The old mark of 2m. 11.2s. was made in 1929 by C. Ellis of England.

Ellis opposed Beccali in Saturday's race but was forced out by the gruelling pace 400 yards from the finish line. Beccali's time for the first half was slow, but the Italian speed up in the last 500 yards and swept to a new record, despite adverse track conditions.

College Cross-Country Results

Bowdoin 15, Springfield 52.
Cornell C. 16, Knox 20.
Johns Hopkins 20, St. John's 35.
Lehigh 19, Haverford 36.
Manhattan 23, New Hampshire 32.
Massachusetts State 19½, Williams 35½.
Michigan State 19, Notre Dame 37.
Middlebury 16, Rensselaer P. I. 39.
R. I. State 24, Worcester P. I. 31.
Rutgers 26, New York 29.
Syracuse 20, Penn State 35.
Union 15, C. C. N. Y. 4.
West Point 19, Columbia 36.
Wisconsin 20, Northwestern 39.

Reiselt Wins Two

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Otto Reiselt captured both blocks from E. Ralph Greenleaf in their three-cushion billiards match at Greenleaf Academy over the week-end, winning an afternoon game by 50 to 49 in 44 innings, and in an evening contest, 50 to 21 in 39 innings. Greenleaf scored high runs of 9 and 3, while his opponent ran 5 in each block.

Tourists Win at Lahore

LAHORE, India, Nov. 6 (AP)—The touring English cricket team yesterday defeated Northern India by an innings and 135 runs, scoring 246 for seven declared, while the best the home team could do was 53 and 58. For the visitors Marriott took three wickets for 29. Langridge three for 12 and Human one for none.

Titles Possible By Next Saturday

Canadian Rugby Football Standings Interprovincial

Club	Won	Lost	Tied	Scores For	Agst	Pts
Montreal	4	1	0	57	44	8
Argonauts	3	2	0	75	44	6
Ottawa	3	2	0	55	62	6
Hamilton	0	5	0	30	67	0

Intercollegiate

Toronto	3	2	0	59	38	6
McGill	3	2	0	37	25	6
Queen's	3	2	0	29	32	6
West'n Ontario	1	4	0	34	64	2

Ontario R. F. U.

Sarnia	4	1	0	80	23	8
Balmy Beach	3	1	0	50	49	6
St. Michael's	1	2	1	26	40	3
Hamilton	0	4	1	30	74	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 6—Saturday's results in the five senior Rugby games in eastern Canada caused the most complicated situation in the history of the game. The schedules in the Interprovincial, Intercollegiate, and Ontario Unions end next Saturday, and with only one game left for each team titles are possible in all three.

Toronto Argonauts defeated Ottawa in Toronto by 21 to 4, and Montreal won in Hamilton 9 to 2 in the Interprovincial. As a result Montreal is leading with Argonauts and Ottawa tied for second place, one game back. If Argonauts can win in Montreal next Saturday, and Ottawa defeat Hamilton in Ottawa, then Argonauts, Montreal and Ottawa will be tied with 4 wins and 2 losses each and a playoff will be necessary.

The victories of Toronto and McGill in the Intercollegiate leave these two clubs and Queen's tied for first place with 3 wins and 2 losses each. Next Saturday McGill visit Toronto and Western Ontaria go to Queen's. It is possible for any one of the three to win the title or all three tie for the crown. In all probability the winner at Toronto and Queen's will be tied.

In the Ontario Union St. Michael's College of Toronto defeated Sarnia, undefeated in exhibition and league games, by 10 to 4. Balmy Beach is second and can take the leadership by winning in Sarnia next Saturday.

With four teams in each of the three unions, the five weeks of Rugby has resulted in four teams being eliminated, Western Ontaria in the Intercollegiate; Hamilton, last year's champions, who have lost five straight in the Interprovincial and St. Michael's and Hamilton in the Ontario Union.

Byrd Expedition Nearing Equator

S. S. JACOB RUPPERT, At Sea, Nov. 6 (AP)—At noon yesterday Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic expedition aboard this flagship was approximately 200 miles south of Balboa, C. Z., preparing to cross the equator.

The non-seamen on board were busy getting the 350 tons of food and strangely assorted equipment in readiness for unloading at the Bay of Wales, 4990 miles to the south, where the leader hopes to arrive Nov. 25.

"Getting all that stuff ashore and into Little America is one of the toughest jobs the expedition faces," the admiral remarked.

"Every piece of it must be handled half a dozen times. We shall have less than two months in which to accomplish this, and the blizzards and the constant threat of drifting ice while unloading make it a task of the first magnitude."

Work for Quebec Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Quebec Government will take 3000 single unemployed men from Montreal and put them to work on the Mont Laurier-Maniwaki-Amos-Senneterre highway, which is included in the provincial roads program for immediate construction. Wages of $2.20 a day will be paid during the construction which will last all winter.

Wissel and Walthour Win

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Ewald Wissel of Germany and Jimmy Walthour Jr. of New York won Chicago's thirtieth international six-day bike race which ended at 12:04 a. m. yesterday morning. Previous to winning this race, Wissel finished third in a six-day race which ended in Toronto, Canada, a week ago Saturday night. He flew to Chicago to substitute for Freddie Spencer who was to have been Walthour's partner. Wissel and Walthour covered 2331 miles, 9 laps and scored 612 points. Wissel and Walthour by marvelous sprinting won the race in the last 10 minutes of the grind by gaining a lap.

Kozeluh, Nusslein Win

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 6 (AP)—The visiting professional tennis stars, Karel B. Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia and Hans Nusslein of Germany, made a clean sweep of a series of "mixed" matches against Chilean amateurs yesterday. Kozeluh defeated Elias Deik, 6—0, 6—0. Nusslein won the second singles match from Egon Schonherr, 6—2, 6—2. In the doubles, Kozeluh and Nusslein overcame the Chilean amateurs, Guillermo Ferrer and Lionel Page, 6—1, 6—3.

Alfred Harriers Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 6—Alfred College's cross-country team retained its Western New York Conference championship Saturday by defeating University of Rochester, Hamilton College, and Hobart College in a quadrangular meet. Alfred scored 21 points, Rochester 34, Hobart and Hamilton tied for third with 110 each.

Wallace Double Winner

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—George Wallace, former Yale star representing the New Haven A. C., scored a double victory in the eastern states swimming championships at the Park Central pool yesterday. Wallace set up a new pool record of 24s. for the 50-yard freestyle and won the 50-yard breaststroke as well in 30 1-5s.

Chicago Bears Are Given First Defeat Of 1933 Campaign

National Professional Football League

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Chicago Bears	6	0	1	.857
Portsmouth	5	0

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How Will the New Leisure Be Used?

Thirteenth of 18 Articles

By R. Maillard Stead

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Hours beyond counting and money incalculable are invested daily, all over the world, in the slump-proof stock called Sport. The yield is a generous dividend of fun, friendship and fitness. There is another matter, called $port, but we are not concerned with that just now.

The universal boom in games-playing began when the boom of gun firing ceased 15 years ago. Since then the world's sport has shown a graph like a soaring rocket. Shorter hours of work mean longer hours of leisure, and leisure for millions of people in scores of countries, is largely spelt with five letters—s-p-o-r-t.

We live in the age of the ball. The era has lasted for the best part of a century, and at the present time the craze for lashing and coaxing spheres around in various ways has reached its most intense point—so far.

Fifty years ago one person could have written thoroughly of all ball games in a single book. Today no man could do full justice to the subject. If he could, the result would be the fat sister of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

Ball Is Universal Tog

International sport, the "big stuff" that everybody knows about, is merely the apex of a pyramid with a base spreading over the vacant lots, public parks and hard-bought club grounds of all the world.

East and west, north and south, men, women and children of all creeds and colors occupy hours off duty by propelling balls over nets, into holes, between goalposts, over the boundary rails and into the bleachers. At any rate, that is the way it looks to them, even if there is only one catching glove in the party and the tinkle of broken glass may follow a home run. And ball-chasers are not the whole of sport by any means.

Outside the United States, Britain and British territories abroad, sport, meaning personal athletic endeavor, was not widely understood before 1914. Rather was it widely misunderstood, as in the case of the young pioneers who attempted to form the first native soccer football team in Turkey. One received three years' imprisonment and the others had anxious moments before the influence of highly placed friends secured their release. And all because a spy of Abdul Hamid, the Red Sultan, had reported them as a secret society, equipped with mysterious uniforms, documents and impedimenta from abroad. Today soccer is the most popular pastime in the land of the Crescent—as in many other countries—and all the Young Turks are kicking footballs.

Spread Since the War

If it were possible to project a movie picture in the form of a map showing dots for sports organizations founded in Europe since, say 1900, a stippling would be seen to spread, first slowly, then rapidly, all over the Continent. In the years following the World War, it would seem as if a spray were busily at work, with particularly generous attention to France, Germany and Italy.

Italy affords a vivid illustration of the athletic development in Europe since continental youth was summoned out of cafés into the more open air. Ten years ago there were only a few hundred association football clubs there. Now there are more than 3000, with a membership of 164,000.

The 39 Olympic medals taken home by Italians from Los Angeles last year, 12 for first places, 13 for second and 14 for third, shimmer against a background of 1,000,000 swarthy athletes, affiliated to the 21 sports-governing bodies of Italy.

Other countries have progressed in much the same way. A random dive into the files brings up the report of 900 field hockey clubs from Japan and a staggering estimate of 300,000 soccer players from the Soviet Union.

Football Very Popular

The football has been kicked up and down all the lines of longitude and latitude before billions of vociferous spectators. The crowds vary from Alf's young brother and the dog to a town's population. Fifty nations belong to the International Football Federation (soccer) and many others, where the game is played, are not in membership.

The pioneers of the modern sport movement were people who could afford to play games. They found a pleasant and beneficial field of spare-time activity, and the social desirability was perceived of making sport accessible to folk with shallower purses. Hence, the National Playing Fields Association of England, established in 1925, and other bodies concerned with the provision and preservation of areas for athletic recreation.

The aim of the N. P. F. A. is to see a minimum of five "open" acres allotted for every thousand persons in the population, with facilities provided for cricket, football, field hockey, lawn tennis, netball, bowls, track and field athletics and so forth. It has a long way to go yet, but a great deal has been accomplished toward putting games within the reach of everyone. The association operates on a county basis, in conjunction with local public authorities, and it has had great assistance from sports clubs and sport-governing authorities.

Need Only Urge and Time

So, in Britain at least—and the remark applies now to many lands—almost all that the would-be athlete needs is the urge to play and the time in which to do it. For team games he or she can join a club at a very small cost. One instance can be cited of a boys' soccer club in Britain run by the lads themselves and playing on a public recreation ground, for which there is no rent to pay.

The subscription is 1 penny per week and the club's treasury provides the ball, postage expenses, if any, and jersies for any really impecunious members who may not just then be able to afford such a luxury.

Thousands of clubs all over the country are playing on these lines. They apply to the local authorities for the use of a playing field, and when they have their "permits" they can count upon a pitch, with goalposts supplied and all the white lines marked out as neatly as they would be at the cup final.

There is football less formal than this, of course, requiring nothing more than an open space and a few coats to mark the goal. And you can travel upward from that point to the dizzy heights of the "crack" clubs, with several "elevens," and an annual subscription of many shillings.

Lawn tennis is a more expensive recreation. It costs at least threepence each for an hour of four-handed play on a public court. And golf on a public course works out at a penny per hole. A swim afterward at the public baths costs threepence or sixpense. Do you wonder that Britain's courts, courses and baths are already packed with investors of spare time?

Develops Sportsmanship

Sports, one of the most striking social phenomena that followed the World War, has transformed the habits of millions almost out of recognition. And from games playing has arisen the ideal of "sportsmanship," implying capacity to recognize and appreciate the superior ability of a rival. As this is an essential part of social education, sport can be graded as a first-rate habit modeler.

Governmental authorities and business houses have not been slow to perceive the practical value of sport to them, and in some cases they have carried encouragement to the verge of compulsion, if not beyond. In Russia, for example, the sports field is avowedly devoted to the mass production of bigger and better Bolsheviki.

Sport is a friend maker on the big scale. And the trend in game playing is toward internationalism and reciprocal understanding.

In nearly all countries sport, of one form or another, is nowadays easily and cheaply obtained. From individual players rise clubs, which are banded under national governing bodies.

At the apex of the pyramid, as we have said, is international sport, which fills so many columns in the newspapers, fires the enthusiasm of the "dud," and sets a standard for all to strive after.

Sport grows like a rolling snowball. More players mean more facilities, more facilities mean more players. And more spare time, it can be confidently predicted, means more of both.

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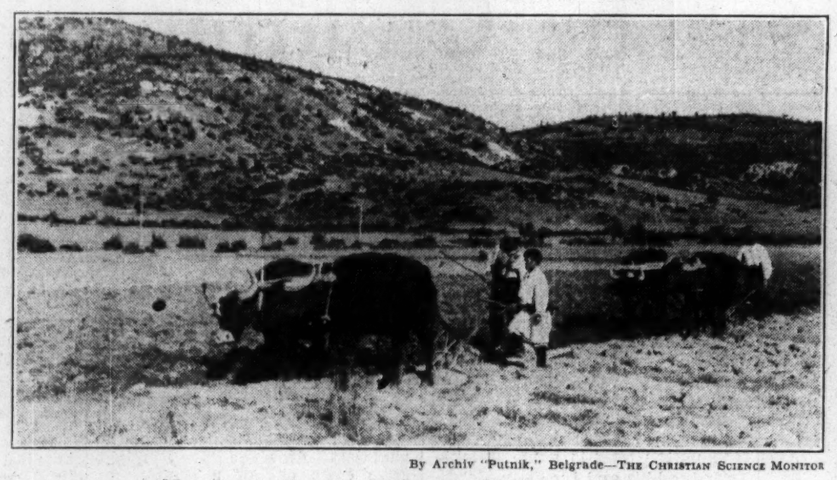

By Archiv "Putnik," Belgrade—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Macedonian Peasants Tilling the Fields Near Skoplie

Borah Denounces Those Who Would Oppose Inflation

Antitrust Laws Needed, He Says, to Halt Unchecked Price Rise

PARMA, Idaho, Nov. 6 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho last night demanded restoration and enforcement of the antitrust laws as a curb on "prices fixed by combines and monopolies" and coupled with it an attack on opponents of inflation.

He declared the Administration's "buy now" campaign "is not progressing at all," and asserted the "controlling reason is the prices which confront the buyer."

Speaking before an assembly of residents of this rural community on the Boise River, the Senator declared the "buy now" campaign was "in fact, receding."

"The sales volume as shown by experts," he continued, "is significantly unfavorable. There is perhaps more than one reason for this, but the controlling reason is the prices which confront the buyer.

"Many of these prices are high beyond all reason and conscience. If they were blue-eagle prices, it would make this bird a bird of prey instead of protection."

Taking up another subject, that of currency expansion, the Senator said:

"Those who argue against inflation, which I prefer to call reflation, refuse, as it seems to me, to face the facts, to meet the issue as it is presented. They go back to Germany and tell us about what happened in Germany. They talk about the French Revolution and what happened then. But let us come home, and face the facts as they are and meet the issue, the burning issue, as it is presented.

"Let those who tell us that a greater volume of money is not the remedy tell us what is the remedy. We believe that prices are controlled by the volume of money in circulation, but if we are on the wrong track, do not be content with denouncing our contention. Tell us how we are to escape from this brutal, devastating, continuing deflation. What is the remedy?

"We talk about gold and the virtues of the gold standard. Well, where is the gold standard? Thirty-three nations are on a paper basis. The rest of them are likely to be. It is evident that under present circumstances there is not sufficient gold with which to do the business of the world. Gold needs help.

"It seems to be the theory of some that, although we may lose the Constitution, although we may change our system of government, and although millions may lose their homes and farms, yet if we can save the gold standard, all will be well. Have we not something in this situation besides a standard which has become largely a fiction?"

Drop in Petty Crime Laid to Employment In Forest Camps

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—A curb of petty crime was credited to the Civilian Conservation Corps by Mr. L. F. Chapman, superintendent of the Florida penal farm, in a letter made public by Mr. Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work.

"It is a pleasure to report," Mr. Chapman wrote, "that while in 1932 25 per cent of the men received at this institution were under 21 and 75 per cent . . . under 30 years of age, since the opening of the CCC camps our receipts of new convicts have dropped to an almost negligible figure."

The penal farm superintendent said that in 1932 about 1300 men were received, but that, if the present ratio continues, "I doubt if the number this year will reach 400."

Mr. Chapman attributed this to the fact that young men are not drifting about the country.

Goering Visit in Rome Labeled 'Significant'

BERLIN, Nov. 6 (AP)—Gen. Hermann Goering, accompanied by a retinue which included Prince Philip of Hesse, son-in-law of the King of Italy, flew to Rome today "for an inspection of the Prussian institutes in Rome."

Since this is the last week of the Reichstag and plebiscite campaign when the National Socialist Party's big guns are greatly needed for stump speeches, General Goering's sudden departure gave rise in political circles to speculation with regard to the possible deeper significance of this visit.

Italian Embassy circles denied any political significance was connected with the visit so far as the Italian Government was concerned. Another version connected General Goering's visit with the Vatican where both the Papal Nuncio to Germany, Mgr. Cesare Orsenigo, and Herr Rudolf Buttmann of the Reich's propaganda ministry, are sojourning for important conferences. The Pope is said to be preparing an encyclical calling attention to the fact that the concordat is not being applied to the Vatican's satisfaction.

Revolt Continues in Siam While News Is Censored

BANGKOK, Siam, Nov. 6 (AP)—Revolutionary hostilities are continuing in northeastern Siam, the most inaccessible part of the country. The fighting chiefly is in the nature of guerrilla warfare.

It is estimated here that damage done as a result of the revolt will result in a severe strain on the Administration, which previously faced other financial problems. The modern Siamese Army exploited mechanized traction airplanes and up-to-date arms in its recent operations against the revolutionists, while the importance of radio was shown when other communications failed. Strict censorship prevails.

Princeton Celebrates Washington's Farewell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6—One hundred and fifty years ago Nov. 2, George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial Army, delivered his farewell address to his soldiers, speaking from the porch of "Rockingham," his headquarters here.

This address, which is now ranked as one of the important state papers of the country, was made while the Continental Congress was in session in Nassau Hall, historic administration building of Princeton University.

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Balkan Powers Center Attention Upon Macedonia

(Continued from Page 1)

garia and by an active Macedonian revolutionary organization whose seat and base of operation is in Bulgaria.

The Macedonian problem arises from neither the Macedonian revolutionists nor Bulgarian public opinion being prepared to leave some 600,000 Bulgaro-Macedonians under Yugoslavia, that is, Serbian domination, and 125,000 under Greek domination. Whenever the question of a reconciliation between Greece and Bulgaria or between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria or of a Balkan pact is raised, the Macedonian problem immediately appears. There can never be a reconciliation, declare the Macedonians in Bulgaria and many of the Bulgarians, until Macedonia is freed or at least until the Bulgaro-Macedonians receive cultural and political rights.

Once almost all the schools and churches in Macedonia were Bulgarian, now in the Greek and Yugoslav part they are exclusively Greek or Serbian.

This question concerns more than the fate of some 750,000 poor people living in a rather poor land. It also concerns the relative international positions of Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece. Bulgaria 21 years ago was the leading Balkan power. But in the conflicts that followed, which were the continuation of a century-old rivalry, the Serbian Slavs defeated their brothers, the Bulgarian Slavs. And not only that, but Serbia developed into the larger state of Yugoslavia, while Bulgaria was pushed back into narrow borders.

Macedonia, to Bulgaria, is a symbol of thwarted ideals and frustrated hopes. For the Bulgarians to relinquish most of Macedonia to the Serbs and Greeks, once and for all, would mean the permanent acceptance of an inferior place in the Balkans, after they were first. That is extremely hard to do, especially when the Bulgarians consider their claims just and right. The patriots say they would rather "perish than acquiesce in a wrong."

Ford Lays Men Off To Meet Auto Code

DETROIT, Nov. 6 (AP)—Half the men employed at the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant here were laid off today, in accordance with a recent company announcement that it planned to bring average working hours within the NRA auto code of 35 a week.

It was stated that when the working hours of the men laid off today have been brought within the regulations of the auto code, the rest of the employees will be given a similar layoff.

There were no indications that the Ford Company planned a reply to the statement in Washington last week of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, that he would be glad to "consider an exception" if Henry Ford wished to give employment to the men being laid off.

Quezon Sails for U. S.

MANILA, Nov. 6 (AP)—Seeking new independence legislation to satisfy "the aspirations of the Filipino people," Mr. Manuel Quezon, dominant political figure of the Philippines, sailed Nov. 4 for the United States. The Senate president was accompanied by other members of the mission, of which he is chairman.

France Harmed By Crime News

(Continued from Page 1)

the public, and the general conscience becomes blunted."

* * *

It is proclaimed that the repetition of such facts makes them appear natural. Nor is this a solitary expression of disgust that could be found in the French press. Everywhere there is a feeling that license has been carried too far.

France is not, of course, in respect of morals worse than other countries, but a daily reading of the newspapers would certainly make it appear to have sunk to the lowest depths of ignominy.

Obviously this is grossly unfair to France; but its newspapers, under the existing system, are to blame for holding up the mirror to all that is vile. Their excuse is that, if they did not, their rivals would attract readers at their expense. It is therefore argued that there should be a general law which should at any rate set limits to the reporting of whatever is unpleasant and of a private character.

* * *

It has been well pointed out by those who raise the protest that not only are the French people maligned but that the undue place given to crime stirs up emulation in wrongdoing. These protests have been heard before, but never have they been so serious as they now are. It is almost impossible to escape from the discussion of certain subjects which are unquestionably degrading. At a time when the gravest problems face France—financial problems and problems of international relations—one is almost led to believe that the nation is chiefly interested in what is known as the Nozières case.

Other countries, notably England, have to some extent dealt with this question, which is of the highest social importance. When once a case is before the courts only that which actually transpires at the public hearing may be reported, and discretion is called for in the reports of these public hearings. There is no day-by-day insistence on the various aspects of the crime which is sub judice. In the matter of divorces, the briefest statement of the findings is tolerated. It is hoped that similar action will now be taken in France to suppress what has become nothing less than a public menace.

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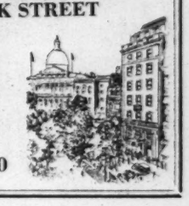

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The **"AMERICANS"** ARE COMING!

The Children's Page

Jackie's Big Adventure

By NANCY BUSKETT

WHEN Jackie Hudson's mother called him to breakfast that Friday morning, Jackie, of course, had no idea that that day was to be to him a red-letter day of adventure. Jackie loved adventure, and had he known it was to be The Day, he would have sprung out of his bed and not waited for his mother's second call.

It seemed just a common Friday morning as with his dog Chris, at his heel (although both knew he must be sent back home when the schoolhouse was reached), he trudged to school with his satchel flung over his shoulder. But it wasn't.

It seemed just a common Friday afternoon as he rushed out of the schoolhouse and looked around for Chris, who always knew when school was out—even on Friday when it closed earlier. But it wasn't a common Friday afternoon.

Everything seemed common until Jackie reached the top of the steep hill on which he lived. It wasn't steep on the school side, but sloped very sharply down to Lake Washington on the other. When Jackie and Chris reached the top he suddenly woke up: "What's that, Chris? What's that?" he cried excitedly.

Chris barked.

A Moving House

"Looks like a house! A house moving down the hill! It is, Chris! It is, old boy!"

Chris barked again, and wagged his tail.

"Oh, there are men, too," Jackie went on. "Wonder what it'd feel like to coast down hill in a house. Wait, Chris, till I ask Mother."

But Jackie's mother was not at home.

Throwing his books on the living room table, he scuttled out of the front door, whistled to Chris and rushed off for closer inspection of the moving house.

As it happened, it had stopped moving. The men were busy adjusting the moving apparatus, and without a thought of trouble Jackie opened the front door and stepped in. He just wanted to look around and meant to be out by the time the men were through their work. But he wasn't! He couldn't! The house was on the move again before he realized it.

At first he was speechless. Then, as he slipped into a closet, pulling Chris in, too, he whispered: "We'll have to hide. They might arrest us! Anyway, when we get to the bottom of the hill we'll slip out and lickity-split for home."

Chris wagged his tail as though he understood.

But there was no stop at the foot of the hill. The house just kept moving and before long Jackie heard water swishing. He stepped out of the closet and crawled across the floor for a peek from a window. Surely it could not be! But yes, there could be no mistake. They were actually moving down Lake Washington toward the locks that connect it with Lake Union! Maybe they might even go to sea in the house.

Jackie wanted to scream. He wanted to go home. He wanted his mother. He wanted to tell her that he hadn't done it on purpose. He had just wanted to see what a moving house looked like on the inside. He wouldn't have done it without permission—even for an adventure. At the thought of adventure his face brightened, and his heart gave a joyful jump. It was an adventure—a real one—a sure-enough big one! He crawled back to Chris and the closet. His arm went around Chris's neck.

"It is an adventure, Chris. I didn't do it on purpose, but when anything is something then it just is, and so it can't help being a sure-enough, jolly adventure! Gee, I'm hungry. Must be supper time at home." His eyes filled for a moment. Then he swallowed hard and batted his eyelids. "There must be a pantry in this house, Chris."

Chris almost barked, but Jackie's quick hand covered his half-open mouth.

"You mustn't do that, Chris. You must not bark."

Chris wagged his tail in assent.

"Chris, I hate to crawl, like a worm, to the pantry, but if the men see us they might arrest us."

Chris wagged his tail in understanding. Then looked up at Jackie for approval. Jackie understood, also, and patted his head, and called him "Good old Chris."

A Hungry Pair

Then, dropping to his hands and knees he started for the pantry with Chris crawling behind him on his stomach. All went well until they reached the door. It was a swinging door, and the men had tied it to keep it from swinging back and forth. Finally Jackie got the string loose, and together they slipped through. At first it looked as if they would find nothing but raw food; but pretty soon Jackie spied some cold biscuit, butter, cheese and a bottle of fresh milk. He gave Chris a biscuit and some milk in a saucer. Then he ate a good meal himself.

Slipping through the door he carefully tied it, winding the string around the nails the men had driven into the woodwork, and crawled back to the closet. It was getting dark, and Jackie thought longingly of his nice, white bed. He propped the closet door open with a chair. It was getting darker and darker; but his father and mother had taught him never to be afraid. He remembered his father saying: "It is the being afraid that hurts you—not the thing you are afraid of."

"I'm not afraid, Chris," he said bravely. "I mean, of the dark—only of being arrested. And, if it's dark, the men won't see us, so they can't arrest us, see?"

Chris wagged his tail.

"You see, Chris, it's silly to be afraid of dark. Just a minute ago it was light, and now it isn't; but we know that all the furniture is just where it was and will be right there when we wake up in the morning. Let's say our prayer and go to sleep, Chris, 'cause we didn't do it on purpose."

Then, laying his head gently on Chris's silky side, he was soon fast asleep. Chris wagged his tail once, very drowsily, and he, too, was in dreamland.

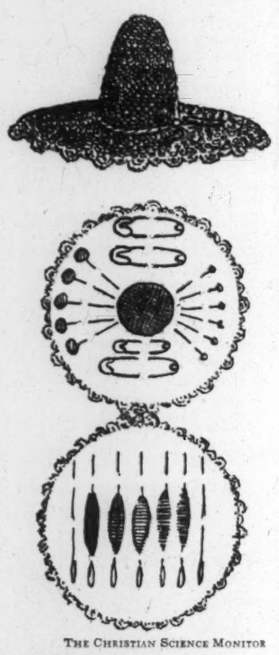
[To be concluded next Monday]

A Dainty Gift to Make

I AM going to tell you how to make a crochet hat holder for thimble, needles and pins. It is not difficult, but needs care if it is going to look well, when finished.

First get thimble, some fine colored crochet cotton and needle, and crochet, in double stitch, a shape to cover the thimble neatly, starting at the top and working down in circles until you reach the opening. This forms the crown of the hat.

Now cut out a round piece of thin cardboard for the brim, leaving a hole, the same size as the crown, in the center, and crochet a cover for the outside, starting at the base of



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Crochet Hat Holder for Thimble, Needles and Pins.

the crown, working in circles, and increasing as you go. When this is done, cut out a piece of fine flannel with which to line the inside of the brim and sew it into place. Now crochet a tiny pattern round the edge of the brim.

A second brim is then made in the same way, and joined to the first with a small hinge at one side of the edge so that the two brims can be opened and closed easily with the flannel inside. Place the thimble in the crown and run a set of needles and pins in neat rows on the flannel.

Finish off with a chain of contrasting color round the crown so as to cover the join, and the little hat is finished.

If you are going to take the hat about with you, you will find it useful to wind different colored cottons and wools round the middle of the needles before running them into the flannel so that they may take the place of spools. D. A. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Coward McCann

N for Napping in a Nook. From "The A B C Bunny" by Wanda Gag.

Chanticleer

Before the sun has risen,
Before the mists are fled,
From out the silver shadows
The bold cock lifts his head.
His sharp eyes see the dawning
Beyond the last faint stars;
The golden ship of morning
Has crept with shining spars
Into his world; and, waking,
He scatters dark and sleep:
He is a valiant fellow
Such early watch to keep!

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.

The Song of the Books

By THE PIPER

The piper's song is a merry lay—
Over the hills and far away—
But how can we follow those notes so fleet?
Books shall be the golden shoes,
The winged steeds, each child may choose,
To lands where the new and wonderful meet.

The A B C Bunny: by Wanda Gág. Coward McCann, Inc. $2.

THIS book is for very little boys and girls—perhaps only two or three or four years old. It is quite like an A B C book to start off with A for Apple, but when B stands for Bunny, C for Crash, D for Dash, and E for Elsewhere in a flash—we realize that this is going to be no ordinary A B C book but an exciting adventure. I wish I could tell you all about it here. All about bunny and the funny people he meets and the strange things he does as he journies through the alphabet, but even if I did it would be telling you only a little bit of the story, for every page has a big picture to look at and the pictures tell the story as much as the words.

"Millions of Cats" and other story books have made Wanda Gág well loved to all who like to read with pictures as well as words. In the A B C Bunny she makes another happy addition to the nursery bookshelf. Flavia Gág has written an A B C Song which you will find in the book, too.

The Story About Ping: Marjorie Flack and Kurt Wiese. The Viking Press, Illustrated.

Ping was a young yellow duck and he lived with a great many of his relatives on a houseboat on the Yangtze River in China. Every morning the ducks marched down a little wooden bridge to the shore of the river where they spent the day looking for interesting things to eat. In the evening they marched up the little bridge to the boat—and they were all very eager not to be last because the last duck up received a spank. One evening Ping was late in answering the call of "la-la-la-la-lei," back to the boat, so he hid in the bushes and that was the beginning of his adventure.

You must see this book to know how lovely it is. Kurt Wiese, who has lived in China, has put a gayly colored drawing on each page. The drawings are full of the feel of a great river like the Yangtze as well as the quacking of a whole family of ducks. Marjorie Flack has written the story as delightfully as the other stories she has written for small children.

The Hurdy-Gurdy Man: Margery Williams Bianco. Oxford University Press. Illustrated.

"It was on a bright spring morning that the hurdy-gurdy man came to town—" that, as you may have guessed, is the beginning of the story. It was a neat town, the people were very solemn and they had no welcome at all for a scamp like a hurdy-gurdy man with a grinning monkey sitting on his shoulder. But no matter—there was music in the hurdy-gurdy and when the man began to play the children of the town came running to him. Of course, the Mayor and the Town Clerk and the School Teacher and the rest of the important people in the too-neat town tried to stop the music, but what do you suppose the hurdy-gurdy man did? He pushed in the third stop of the hurdy-gurdy and "all at once the hurdy-gurdy broke out into the very maddest and jiggiest little tune that has ever been heard. It was like all the tunes in the world rolled up into one, and yet it was like none of them. It was the sort of little tune that set you whirling and your feet jigging, whether you wanted or not."

I've not told you half the story: there's ever so much more and the quaintest drawings that might have come out of a sampler or some old-fashioned book. Mrs. Bianco has written a lovely story, Mr. Lawson has made enchanting pictures, and the Oxford University Press have added another fine book to the nursery shelf.

Can You Read It?: Alice Gall and Grace Allen. Oxford University Press.

Of course I can, just let me try—you say. But wait a minute, it's not quite so easy as all that. A great many things happen to General Jeems, the tin soldier, from the time he is left lying flat on his back by the fire to the time he is found in the flour barrel—and you can only discover them all by reading the whole story. It is a mystery story so it is written in a very mysterious way, for every time a word or even a syllable of a word can be substituted by a picture, there is an odd little drawing instead of the familiar letters.

This tiny bright-colored book is a game in words for the boy or girl who is just learning to put words together.

The Puppy Book: Wendy Dodd. Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co. Boston. Illustrated.

Wagging her tail, poking her cold nose into your hand, Wendy the puppy comes a-begging for your love. So real she is, talking to you through verses and looking at you through drawings, that you can call her yours from the start. Perhaps you have not known how puppies feel about such things as walks and friends and meals, bulbs in the garden, and kid gloves; you certainly cannot know how they feel about "nosing"—but Wendy will tell you, and in the most entertaining way. Like this, when her Master and Missy left her alone for an evening:

"One winter's night when They went out
And left me all alone.
They put a cookie by my bed
As if that would atone.

But when I'm sad I cannot eat,
And there the cookie lay
Until They came back home again,
Then I swallowed it whole—hooray!"

You will like this book, whatever your age, whether you have a dog or not, if you are fond of dogs. Its makers, Ruth and Loring Dodd, have brought to it the merry wistful spirit of a puppy—especially a cocker spaniel puppy.

Chip: My Life and Times: as overheard by Louis Untermeyer. Harcourt, Brace and Company. Illustrated.

A poet has had his ear to the ground and the result is the life story of a chipmunk.

Chip is a jolly fellow with bright eyes and a plumelike tail, but he is sly and mischievous. It takes him a long time to learn that his pranks only get him into trouble. When he at last does realize this and decides to reform, he writes the story of his life so that his children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren may profit by his example.

This is a tender tale, full of understanding and humor, and it shows us how little animals probably do think and feel. Mr. Untermeyer must have overheard it, as he says he did, and surely Miss Neville ate a piece of Alice's mushroom and made herself small enough to visit the chippies in their holes—such real little personalities are in her drawings.

Chip is a book for very young children, but it is for all children who love the small animals of field and wood and stone-wall crannies.

The Seven Crowns: Eleanor Frances Lattimore. Harcourt, Brace and Company. Illustrated.

Birgit is a little girl who lives in Copenhagen with her grandmother. On the day that she is six years old, she is given seven shining crowns—one for each year she has lived and one to grow on. She is going to be very wise about spending the money and takes a long time to decide how she will use each shining crown. Even if you had seven guesses, I think you would not guess how she spent one of her crowns—unless you live in Denmark, then you might.

The story is written simply and truly and the many pictures have the same light gracefulness as the writing. Miss Lattimore has been living in Copenhagen so we know that whatever she tells us or shows us must be the way it really is.

If you are interested in knowing how little girls and their friends live in Denmark, and what they do at school, and what their circuses are like, and if they go to museums, and what toys there are in the toy shops you will like this story.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Coward McCann

T for Tripping Back to Town. From "The A B C Bunny" by Wanda Gag.

Key to Puzzle

Key to last week's international puzzle:

(1) Windmill. (2) Canal. (3) Milkmaid. (4) Dog cart. (5) City gate. (6) Brussels lace.

The Mail Bag

Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Scroggins:

Thought you might be interested in hearing the story of my past life which is a true one. I was a tiny squirrel when my mistress found me in a neighbor's back yard. I had been wounded by a cat and was not able to walk so she put me in a sack and took me to her home. Then she transferred me to a basket in which I slept that night.

Next day I was put in a box and taken to the garage. The box was made comfortable with a downy bed of cotton. The sun shone through the window of the garage into the box, and it was so gentle and warm that I felt quite secure and grateful that I had fallen into the hands of people who loved animals, especially squirrels.

I was showered with good things to eat such as nuts, popcorn and peanuts. At first I did not care very much to have my mistress touch me, but after she had done so many loving things for me I would let her take the end of my bushy tail which I usually kept draped around my body, for you must remember I was very tiny.

However, one day when I was quite alone I felt grown up enough to go out into the world and make my own living. So I endeavored to gnaw my way out of the box. When my mistress saw this, she asked her husband to put me into their shiny automobile to take me out to one of the lovely parks here. I believe they call it Swope Park, a place where the animals and birds are protected and fed. There they turned me loose. When they tipped the box over for me to get out I went head over heels on the green grass, and for a moment I did not know what had happened but I soon collected myself and scampered up the first tree I saw.

As I sat on the topmost limb of the tree I noticed that my mistress and her husband put a lot of nuts at the foot of the tree. This I suppose was the start for my storehouse of good things for the winter. The last thing I heard my mistress saying as she left the park was, "How I did love that little thing!"

I hope some day to have the pleasure of meeting you on Boston Common. Friskily.

Wrabness, England

Dear Editor:

We are staying at a farm on the River Stour just above Harwich. Sometimes we can see the boats leaving for Holland. When we came here there was a big steamer getting ready to go. It had been here three years. The anchors got so mixed up that they had to cut one of the anchor chains.

I have dug a little pool. I sail my toy boats in it. I have now made two pools and joined them by a canal.

There are 14 little pigs here. The littlest one is most grunty and often comes into the kitchen for milk. He even comes grunting up to the house at midnight. I am sending you with this letter a picture of some of the pigs.

The clover huller came the other day and beat the clover stack. We watched it a little bit. We saw a nice big sack of the little yellow and brown seeds. There are lots of birds of all sorts. One stormy night, three swallows came and spent the night on the bottom of the open window with their tails sticking into the room. The next bad night they came again, but this time one of them came onto my bed and slept there all night.

There is a wood where foxes live near here. Love from

Arthur M. A.

[Thank you, Arthur, for your interesting and carefully written letter. Quite a long letter for a little boy! Thank you, too, for the pictures of the pigs.—Ed.]

Warren S. (12), Halleck, Nevada.—From all over the world. Lives on a ranch and is fond of all kinds of sport.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Fun and Beauty From Indoor Gardens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WATCHING plants grow is a jolly hobby, but when your own garden begins to tell you that winter is on the way, try these novel methods of making a garden indoors. You will be surprised to find how many pretty plants can be grown without the use of a scrap of soil.

For instance, in a fairly warm room date stones will send out their graceful leaves in plain water at almost any season of the year. But for the best results they should be sown in sponges. Collect a family of date stones—about 15 in all. Put them in a covered jar of water for about a fortnight, which will make them a little less hard, and then they should be popped into the holes of a damp sponge.

Date Stones in a Sponge

If the sponge is kept moist, shoots soon appear, and in time the sponge becomes a miniature garden which can be hung at the window or placed in a bowl for table decoration. Unpolished canary seed, as well as rice, will also grow on a wet sponge sending up blades of a very vivid shade of green.

Tops of vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, parsnips and beet roots, can also be used. These must be floated on a shallow dish of water, and in time shoots will appear and develop rapidly. Those from the beetroot stump are usually a pretty shade of pink, and make a lovely contrast against the green leaves of the other vegetables.

The carrot can also be used in another amusing and interesting way. Choose one which is rather old. Cut about two inches off the top, and with a penknife scoop out the inside, being specially careful not to pierce the skin. Now make four holes round the rim, and through these thread some string so that it can be hung up. Fill it with water, hang it in front of a window, and watch for results. In about two weeks tiny leaves will sprout out all over the carrot, so that in time you cannot see the root for the delicate foliage.

Flax Grown on Flannel

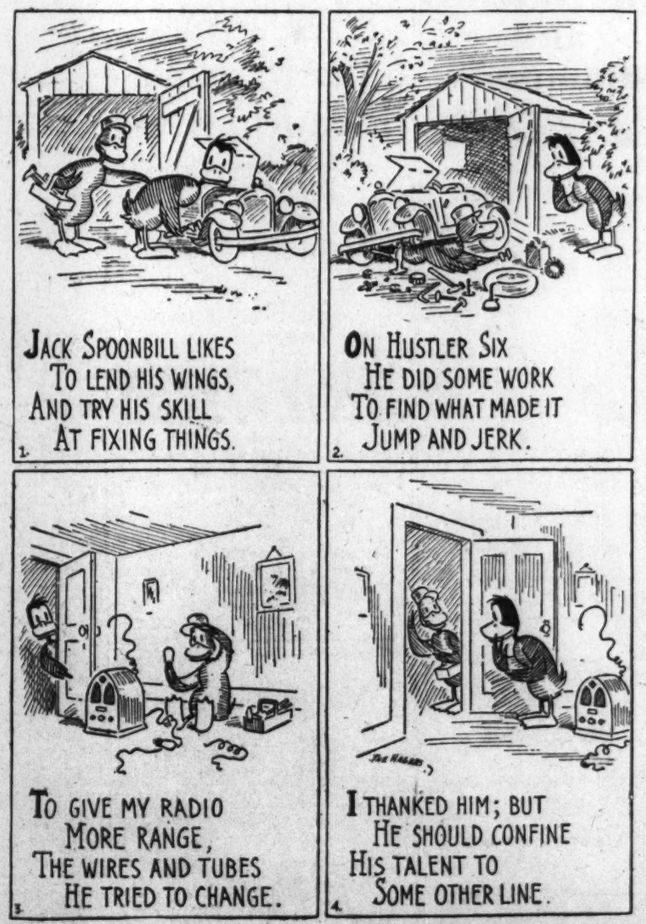
From the seeds of flax you can actually grow small plants which will produce pretty blue flowers. Cut a square of thick flannel, and place it in a small bowl holding just enough water to keep the flannel moist. Sprinkle this thickly with seeds, and cover with a glass slide.

For an hour or so each day remove the glass to admit air, and wait patiently for the seeds to grow.

When the shoots are an inch high you must protect them from the cold with a glass dome, being careful not to crush the tender shoots. In time they will grow strong enough to live in a warm room without any extra protection. Later still you will be rewarded by a cluster of little blue blossoms.

In this way you can soon collect a number of indoor plants which, besides giving you many interesting gardening hours, will also delight your friends.

The Adventures of Waddles



All Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

Father Goose Discovers the Secret

A True Story

THERE was an old pump on the village green, with a deep well underneath full of beautiful, clear water. Some say it was there in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Every evening Farmer Hobbs used to water his geese at the pump. Old Father Goose, whose name was Joe Gander, and three lady geese used to waddle up to the pump just as the church clock struck four, for, of course, being extra clever birds, they knew what time it was.

Joe would look at the sky and say, "Jemima, my dear, it's time we were leaving for the Green." Then, leading the way, with the three geese behind him, he would make his way to the pump and wait patiently for the farmer to appear.

"Hullo!" Farmer Hobbs would say. "Ready for tea?"

Then there was a great squawking which meant, "Yes, please, we are. We are very thirsty, and it is a very hot day."

Farmer Hobbs would then pump up the water into a pail, and leave it there for the geese to drink as much as they liked.

One day Joe Gander and his friends arrived at the pump as usual and waited and waited for the farmer to come. An hour passed, the clock struck five, but still no Farmer Hobbs. Joe looked anxiously at the sky. "It's getting late, and we all want our tea," he said. "Whatever are we to do? Such a calamity has never happened before in my memory."

He stared at the pump with his wise old head on one side, and then he suddenly shook himself.

"Something must be done and done quickly," he said. And going to the handle of the pump he pushed it up with his strong beak and then brought it down again, as he had so often seen the farmer do.

To his surprise, and to the delight of his friends, water came out. So he went on pumping in his funny way until the trough below was full and they had all had a good drink.

After that they were not dependent on the farmer any more, for Joe Gander had found out the secret of the pump, and would take the three geese there as often as they fancied. When his great discovery became known he grew to be quite famous, and people used to visit the village on purpose to see the clever geese having their tea!

Choosing a
School?
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The Home Forum

The Poet of the Blackbird

THE greatest writers seldom inspire the most affection: they discourse from a height, exacting our admiration and reverence, but not our love. That is reserved for some lesser writer who speaks to us more familiarly, out of whose more intimate pages emerges a personality that one can love. Reading such an author, one finds oneself shutting his book from time to time to think: what pleasant thoughts, what a generous heart had this man! And then one is warmed by the glow of genuine affection.

Of the company of such writers is the Irish poet, Francis Ledwidge. Born in Slane, County Meath, in the early nineties, his brief life was fitful and full of change. Of peasant stock, he was successively farmer, miner, grocer's clerk, scavenger, and finally soldier. Enlisting in the Fifth Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, he served in Gallipoli, Serbia, and on the western front, from which later experience he did not return.

He was a peasant poet; that is, he was of the company of those tillers of the soil whose passion for the world that surrounds them finds expression in poetry, of which the supreme example is Robert Burns. Too young to have Burns's insight into man, he sang of the delights nature offers to the inviting eye; of the fields and hills and woodlands of his native Meath, but above all of the blackbird. Part of his vision of the world about him he shares with John Clare, who was born in the central plain of England as Ledwidge was in the central plain of Ireland, but his poetry is more rhythmically varied and melodious than Clare's.

For a great deal of his charm he is indebted, I think, to the Midlands, which also bore Goldsmith and Padriac Colum, writers whose primary characteristic is gentleness. There is something gracious about the Midlands—the country, the people, and the speech. The landscape is soft and flowing, lovely, modest, unpretentious. In the brown mountains of the West, the peasant is quiet, serious and reserved, perhaps more wildly imaginative; he partakes of the qualities of those beautiful and unbelievably melancholy mountains. In the Midlands he is more gracious, and his speech is soft and rolling, with a lilting tune.

* * *

Ledwidge is the poet of this soft, flowing landscape and his verses mirror its charm and gentleness. He did not sing of the passions that change the world, nor of the ideas that mold events; but of the moon rising gently like a flower, of the wind that stirs the hedge, of the dewy cobweb filled with the orient jewels of the morning, of an apple tree beckoning across a wall, of the white mane of a river falling over a weir, of a gnarled thorn tree deep in the bosom of a wood, of a silent bat flitting through the dark, of a little town from whose chimneys rises the smoke of the evening fire. In one of his few long poems he tells us that he has not loved gold or fame, or even great thoughts, but little things—the snowdrop at the heel of winter, old shoes that have trod the highways of the world, the schoolboy's broken hoop, the blackened circle where a gypsy built his fire and rattled his pans—little things that, like Wordsworth's solitary Highland lass singing her song in the field, catch at the heart.

But, above all, he sang of the blackbird. What the lark was to Wordsworth and Shelley, the blackbird was to him. To every poet it is given to see something as no one has ever seen it before, and what Ledwidge so saw in his own way was the blackbird. In one of his poems he listens to him:

. . . Wondrous impudently sweet,
Half of him passion, half conceit,
The blackbird calls adown the street
Like the piper of Hamelin.

And in another poem he again hears him at twilight:

And then three syllables of melody
Dropped from a blackbird's flute,
and died apart
Far in the dewy dark

in wonderful lines in which the curve and time of the action are perfectly mirrored in the time and curve of the lines.

The slow fading of the long Irish twilight is beautifully described in these lines:

From its blue vase the rose of evening drops
Upon the stream, its petals float away.
The hills all blue with distance hide their tops
In the dim silence falling on the grey.

I think, without any doubt, those lines were suggested by A. E.'s

Its edges foamed with amethyst and rose,
Withers once more the old blue flower of day:
There where the ether like a diamond glows
Its petals fade away.

But how beautifully Ledwidge unintentionally imitates them. As George Moore has well said, plagiarism is taking another man's words and making them worse. That lets out Shakespeare and here, I think, Francis Ledwidge. Such imitation in a young man—Ledwidge was only twenty-five when this poem was published—is instinct with promise of what will come when the young singer has dared to trust entirely his own wings over the abyss of creation.

* * *

Several years ago I paid a visit to Slane, our poet's birthplace. Brinsley MacNamara, the Irish novelist, was my companion, and a pleasant and sympathetic one he was too. We took the bus from Dublin to Navan, and then walked along the towpath of the old canal, that runs, beside the River Boyne, to Slane. It was just the sort of landscape the poems had led one to expect; to him who had read Ledwidge this lovely rolling landscape was strangely familiar, like something seen before in a dream. We passed old stone walls and bridges crumbling away into harmony with the landscape, a ruined mill, a blackbird singing on a mossy stone, and all the air was alive with the dart and flash of numerous birds.

At Slane we lunched at the Conlons', cousins of the poet, who furnish meals to anyone who wanders in to Slane and wants refreshment. The only book in the house, I noticed, was a copy of Ledwidge's *Complete Poems*. The little roguish miss who served us our luncheon was a witch—modest, gravely gay, fresh and charming as the first primrose. Her speech was music, as was her name, Rose Boylan—Rose Boylan of Slane. I remember Brinsley saying to her: "The next time we come here you will be gone. Someone will steal you." Indeed; she was like some visitor from the Other People: one half expected to turn and find her, vanished. Her reply, in the soft, melodious Midland speech with its lovely tune: "Indeed, I have been here eight years now, and nobody has stolen me yet," proclaimed her mundanity. But still we didn't believe it: she was still like some sprite out of Faery.

* * *

After lunch we bade the Conlons and Rose Boylan and the village of Slane farewell, and set ourselves upon the high road to Drogheda. A little east of Slane, on the left-hand side of the highroad, we came upon the Ledwidge cottage in which was born the poet of the blackbird. And a charming, old, low stone double cottage it was, literally covered with bright red rambler roses. As we came abreast of it, Joe Ledwidge came out of its half door, about to make off for a football match in which he was to play that afternoon, and we stopped to talk with him about his brother.

Out of the gentle mood of that landscape and the airy charm of Rose Boylan came one of Brinsley MacNamara's most beautiful stories, *Our Smiling Faces*, which was later included in O'Brien's *Best Short Stories of 1929*. For my part, I have only a memory, but it is a very beautiful one; and to awake its music I have only to murmur one of the poems of the poet who knew every hill, wood, and ruin of his beloved Meath and put them into songs which I, for one, will not soon forget. It is his Ardan Mor (Great Hill) that now breaks out in my mind:

As I was climbing Ardan Mor
From the shore of Sheelin lake,
I met the herons coming down
Before the waters wake.

And they were talking in their flight
Of dreamy ways the herons go
When all the hills are withered up
Nor any waters flow.

HORACE REYNOLDS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Herbert Felton, London

The Water Gate and Harbor, at Hoorn, Holland

WHEN, in 1616, William Schouter, a native of Hoorn, discovered a passage round the southernmost point of South America, he gave it the name of his own little port, lying on the banks of the Zuider Zee, and called it "Cape Hoorn." Thus did the old Dutch town, which at one time was the capital of North Holland, link itself with the outer world.

Pearly-gray water, tall-masted boats, graceful spires and centuries-old buildings lure many an artist to revel in the color and beauty of the place. On the east side of the harbor and jetty, dominating the boats as they come and go, stands the Water Gate tower with its little alcoves perched high up in the walls on both sides, its dormer windows, and its fine clock tower and bells,—a gracious old building that has stood guard over the Mole and the fisherfolk since the year 1532.

The streets of Hoorn are long and cheerful, bordered by houses that appear to be graciously leaning forward in welcome, their queerly shaped gables, covered with great red pantiles, mounting up in crow-stepped formation on one side only to descend again on the other. Some of these houses are painted black which, strangely enough, produces no effect of gloom, but rather lends a charming dignity to the place and blends with the green of the trees that border the sides of the canal. Even the warehouses in Hoorn are good to look upon, one in particular, situated close to the Harbor Gate, displaying bright shutters of a satisfying green that are duplicated in the mirror of the water below.

The old shops are of the persevering variety, many still carrying on the same kind of business they engaged in three hundred years ago; as is evidenced by odd little carved stone tablets displayed on their walls. Here is a little cheese shop with a tall, narrow door and square-paned window rising halfway up its face, above which the sculptured work informs the world that, in the seventeenth century, the cheese trade was a thing of note in Hoorn.

As one wanders here and there, one notices in the shop windows and in the windows of what appear to be private houses the oft repeated word "Roomijs," leading one at first to suppose that nearly everybody in the town has apartments to let; until it is explained that the shops and houses are "Milk Salons" or milk shops, and that "roomijs" means cream and cream ices.

But to see Hoorn properly it is necessary to visit it on a Thursday when the market produce is set out in array and everyone is busy buying an selling. In the fair are stalls peculiar to the place, on which a tempting variety of flat cake is dis- youth of the sample

A Goose of Distinction

Lucy is far more than just a goose.

Had you arrived at Lucy's farm at dusk, driving through sweet-scented lanes from Windemere, you might, on arrival, have noted a flock of geese led by what appeared to be quite an ordinary goose grazing on the hillside. You would hardly have stood and said to yourself at once: "Ah, there is a remarkable goose, a most unusual goose, thinker, philosopher, and strategist."

You might have been impressed with Topsy, the snow-pawed black kitten, with Glyn, the sheepdog, or with the Khaki Campbells.

"Khaki Campbells?" No, not Highlanders clad in khaki, but neat farmyard ducks with fawn suits, well tailored and having darker lapels. Khaki Campbells you *might* have thought remarkable, meeting them for the first time. You would almost certainly—if you were a mother duck—have agreed that fawn with dark points was the only practical farmyard wear for young son and daughter ducks who spend so much of their time paddling in and out of the mud.

But Lucy you might, as we did, have passed by with a glance.

Until next morning.

Then, as we stood at the window absorbed in the view across to Ambleside lying so snugly at the foot of Wansfell Pike, our meditations were interrupted by an imperious "squawk"; and, looking down into the yard, we saw, parading up and down, a stately goose with queenly neck extended and mouth wide open.

"It's Lucy, 'm," explained the farmer's wife, "come for her corn. She's been taught to leave Percy and the others outside or she won't get anything." No ordinary goose this, obviously.

But though Lucy never failed to come for her daily corn, it was difficult to advance beyond this Romeo and Juliet footing, of humans above, Lucy below. Any nearer acquaintance on the same level, she politely resisted. She would watch the extended hand filled with corn, longingly, and crane her neck toward it; but it was not until we sat on the ground and poured the corn into our laps that Lucy really made friends. Then she advanced slowly, step by step, looking over her shoulder to encourage Percy and the family to follow. Finally, with a courageous dash, she thrust her beak into the pile of corn and scooped it out, flinging it in all directions for the others.

After this even the hand had no terrors and everybody would crowd round, Lucy pulling at the bag if she thought distribution unduly delayed.

The minute we appeared at the door, calling: "Lucy, Lucy," there would be an answering chorus of: "Here we are, here we are," and down the slope would come Lucy like some gallant ship: center-board well down, all canvas spread, followed by Percy and the others, also with outstretched wings.

But while Lucy was quite willin for the family to share, she mi her solo meals and became a bored when the others grea that she was pushed away a in for very little corn.

Being a statesman, sh out a plan. She discov the paddock gate sh and see when the to meals in the would thereup parade up a of the ga

As s eve

—JOHN

Othe field

Sea-Gull

Weary, weary on the barren sand,
Din of the sea-fret,
Salt of the sea-breath,
Feeling through earth the shock of the waters
That spilled from angry crests their spindrift,
That reared to whelm the immovable strand,
That shattered themselves, shattered themselves,
Splashed and spread up, limp and formless,
Down together sliding, sliding, roar on roar—
Skyward suddenly I gazed,
And there in the blue, white arrow, A sea-gull sped to sea.

Flying straight, wings leisurely beating
Like the sails of a tide-drawn boat,
Did it hear the land-clatter, the human shrillness,
Did it hear the earth-shock in the siege of ocean,
As passing over it shot into silence,
Swift above me, then slower and slower
As farther and farther it shrunk to a mote,
And its speed became rest?

The sky-edge around it, the perfect circle,
Blue without cloud the vault above it,
Noiseless below, inexhaustible welcome,
The fathomless bosom's heave and sway,
Indigo valleys, green slopes and ridges,
Marble-veined, where the rh exuberant
Creams, as the waterfo crease. . . .

ΠΑΡΑΔΟΣΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὰ Εὐαγγέλια ὅτι, εἷς ὅστις εἶχεν ἀνάγκην θεραπείας ἦλθεν εἰς τὸν Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν καὶ εἶπε, "Κύριε ἐὰν θέλῃς, δύνασαι νὰ μὲ καθαρίσῃς." Μὲ θείαν εὐσπλαγχνίαν ὁ Διδάσκαλος ἀπήντησε, "Θέλω, καθαρίσθητι." Ὁποία ἀντίθεσις παρουσιάζεται διὰ τοῦ φιλοστόργου "Θέλω" τοῦ Διδασκάλου, καὶ τῆς κιβδήλου θελήσεως τοῦ κακοῦ, ὡς προσωποποιῆται ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἐωσφόρου, τὸν ὁποῖον ὁ Ἡσαΐας παριστάνει ὡς λέγοντα, "Θέλω ὑψώσει τὸν θρόνον μου ὑπεράνω τῶν ἄστρων τοῦ Θεοῦ." Τὸ θεῖον θέλημα καθὼς ἐξεφράσθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἔφερε θεραπείαν εἰς τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, τοὺς ἁμαρτάνοντας, τοὺς ἀποβλήτους, τοὺς μονήρεις, καὶ τοὺς περιλύπους. Ἡ ματαιότης τῆς ἐσφαλμένης ἀνθρωπίνης θελήσεως δεικνύεται εἰς τοὺς ἐξῆς προφητικοὺς λόγους τοῦ Ἱερεμίου, "Καὶ ἂν ὑψώσῃς τὴν φωλεάν σου ὡς ὁ ἀετός, καὶ ἐκεῖθεν θέλω σὲ καταβιβάσει, λέγει Κύριος."

"Οταν πρόβλημά τι φαίνεται δύσκολον νὰ λυθῇ, ὅταν περιπόθητός τις θεραπεία φαίνεται καθυστερουμένη, δυνατὸν νὰ εἶναι βοηθητικὸν νὰ ἐξετάσῃ τις τὴν σκέψιν του, ἵνα ἐξακριβώσῃ ἐὰν παραδίδῃ τὴν ἀνθρώπινον θέλησιν, καὶ ἐὰν εἶναι πρόθυμος νὰ ὁδηγηθῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἑνὸς θείου θελήματος. Ἡ παράδοσις εἰς τὸ θεῖον θέλημα δυνατὸν νὰ ἀπαιτῇ νὰ παραιτήσωμεν προσφιλῆ τινα εἰς ἡμᾶς δοξασίαν, ἢ προσφιλῆ τινα τρόπον μὲ τὸν ὁποῖον κάμνομεν πράγματα, ἢ συνήθειάν τινα ἀνθρωπίνου σχεδιασμοῦ. Ἴσως νὰ χρειάζεται τις νὰ παραδώσῃ μίαν πίστιν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ἱκανότητα καὶ νὰ ζητήσῃ ἀντ' αὐτῆς μίαν πληρεστέραν ἀντίληψιν τῆς θείως ἀνανακλωμένης ἱκανότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Ἡ, μία πίστις εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην δύναμιν καὶ ἐνέργειαν, ἴσως νὰ χρειάζεται νὰ παραδοθῇ εἰς μίαν ὑπομονητικὴν ἀναμονὴν εἰς τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν.

Παράδοσις εἰς τὸν Θεόν, καθὼς ἐννοῆται ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπι- τήμῃ δὲν εἶναι παθητικὴ παρα- τοῦ καλοῦ, ἀλλὰ πνευματικῶς ικὴ σκέψις ἥτις ἐξεγείρεται καὶ ὑπακούσῃ τὸ θέ- "Οταν ὁ πλούσιος ν μὲ τὴν

"Πᾶν τὸ πραγματικῶς ὑπάρχον εἶναι ὁ θεῖος Νοῦς καὶ ἡ ἰδέα Αὐτοῦ, καὶ εἰς τὸν Νοῦν τοῦτον ὁλόκληρος ἡ ὕπαρξις εὑρίσκεται ἁρμονικὴ καὶ αἰωνία. Ἡ εὐθεῖα καὶ στενὴ ὁδὸς εἶναι νὰ ἴδωμεν καὶ νὰ ἀναγνωρίσωμεν τὸ γεγονὸς τοῦτο, νὰ ὑποκύψωμεν εἰς τὴν δύναμιν ταύτην, καὶ νὰ ἀκολουθήσωμεν τὰς ὁδηγίας τῆς ἀληθείας." Science and Health ('Επιστήμη καὶ 'Υγεία σελ.151) "Οπως ὁ πλούσιος νέος δυνατὸν νὰ εἴπῃ τις, "Ταῦτα πάντα ἐφύλαξα ἐκ νεότητός μου," ἀλλ' ἐὰν ἡ ἐπιθυμία διὰ πνευματικὴν ἐλευθερίαν εἶναι εἰλικρινής, θὰ ὑπάρχῃ ἀντίστοιχος προθυμία νὰ παραδώσῃ ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ ἐμποδίζει τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀνάπτυξιν.

Ἡ ὑλικὴ αἴσθησις συζητεῖ ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς τῆς δικαιοσύνης, εἶναι δύσκολος ὁδός· ἀλλ' ἡ πεῖρα ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι, ἂν καὶ πιθανὸν νὰ μὴ φαίνηται ὡς εὐκολωτάτη ὁδὸς εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην αἴσθησιν, ἡ ὀρθὴ ὁδὸς εἶναι πάντοτε ἡ εὐτυχεστάτη ὁδός. Ἡ ὑλικότης, ἥτις ζητεῖται ἀπὸ ἡμᾶς νὰ παραδώσωμεν, εἶναι ὄντως οὐδαμινή, καὶ ἡ πνευματικότης τὴν ὁποίαν κερδίζομεν ἐκ τούτου, εἶναι ὁ "πολύτιμος μαργαρίτης". Τὰ ἀποτελέσματα τῆς τοιαύτης παραδόσεως ἐκδηλοῦνται εἰς καλλιτέραν ὑγείαν καὶ ἠθικήν, εἰς μεγαλειτέραν ἀγάπην δι' ὅλην τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, εἰς περισσοτέραν ἀνοχὴν καὶ εὐσπλαγχνίαν διὰ τοὺς συνανθρώπους ἡμῶν. Ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον, καθὼς ἐρχόμεθα εἰς τὴν κατοχὴν τοῦ Νοὸς τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἀποκτῶμεν μεγαλειτέραν αἴσθησιν ἐξουσίας καὶ πνευματικῆς ἐλευθερίας.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Surrender to God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS recorded in the Gospels that one who was in need of healing came to Christ Jesus and said, "Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean." With divine compassion the Master answered, "I will; be thou clean." What a contrast is presented by the loving "I will" of the Master and the counterfeit will of evil, as personified by Lucifer, whom Isaiah represents as saying, "I will exalt my throne above the stars of God." The divine will as expressed by Christ Jesus brought healing to the sick, the sinning, the outcast, the lonely, and the desolate. The futility of erring human will is shown in the prophetic words of Jeremiah, "Though thou shouldest make thy nest as high as the eagle, I will bring thee down from thence, saith the Lord."

When a problem seems to be difficult to solve, when a longed-for healing seems to be delayed, it may be helpful to examine one's thought to ascertain whether one is surrendering human will and is willing to be guided by the one divine will. Surrender to the divine will may demand the letting go of some cherished belief, some cherished way of doing things, or some habit of human planning. It may be that one needs to surrender a belief in human capability and seek in its place a fuller understanding of man's divinely reflected ability. Or perhaps a belief in human strength and energy may need to surrender to a patient waiting on divine Mind.

Surrender to God, as understood in Christian Science, is not a passive acceptance of good, but spiritually active thinking that wakes to understand and obey God's will. When the rich young man went to Jesus with his question regarding eternal life, he was met by what seemed a severe demand; but Christ Jesus, who understood well the workings of the human heart, knew that it was the false reliance on material riches that had to be surrendered. Then, as now, the heart-searching demand of true Christianity is to surrender trust in material ways and means, trust in material so-called substance as a means of safety and security. And so when the young man who had great possessions turned sorrowfully away, Jesus said to his puzzled disciples, "Children, how hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God!"

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 9): "Dost thou 'love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind'? This command includes much, even the surrender of all merely material sensation, affection, and worship." Christian Science teaches that obedience to God's law involves the progressive surrendering of all that is included in the belief of a mortal man or a mortal so-called mind, as coincident with the appropriating of that which belongs to the real man, God's image and likeness. Identifying ourselves with the real man, acknowledging our real selfhood, and endeavoring to express that real selfhood in thought, word, and deed, demand the daily and hourly surrender of all that is unlike God in our thinking, exchanging it for that which is truly God-like.

Ignorance of the true nature of God has led many to believe that to submit to God's will means to submit to some unpleasant experience supposedly sent by Him to test our faith. The right understanding of God as divine Love reveals the spiritual fact that God's plan for His beloved children is always good, and that its effects are health, happiness, prosperity, and dominion. These effects come into our experience as we learn to reflect Him through obedience to His laws.

"All that really exists is the divine Mind and its idea, and in this Mind the entire being is found harmonious and eternal. The straight and narrow way is to see and acknowledge this fact, yield to this power, and follow the leadings of truth" (Science and Health, p. 151). Like the rich young man someone may say, "All these have I observed from my youth;" but if the desire for spiritual freedom is sincere, there will be a corresponding willingness to surrender that which hinders spiritual growth.

Material sense argues that the way of righteousness is a difficult way; but experience proves that though it may not seem the easiest way to human sense the right way is always the happiest way. The materiality which we are called upon to surrender is indeed worthless, and the spirituality which we gain thereby is the "pearl of great price." The results of such surrender are manifested in better health and morals, a greater affection for all mankind, more toleration and compassion for our fellow men. More and more, as we come into possession of the Mind of Christ, do we gain a greater sense of dominion and spiritual freedom.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Truth's Promise

He that loves the breath of the moorland breeze,
He that loves the roar of the breaking seas,
He that loves the wild and the lonely places
Far from the city and its narrow spaces
Let him rise above the mists and he shall see
The freedom and the beauty of infinity.

He that loves the city and the crowded hour.
The stir and the effort and the gain of power;
He that loves the interchange of thought and speech,
With broader plans of better things that men may reach:
Let him rise above the mists and he shall see
The glory and unfoldment of eternity.

E. M. RAMSAY.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Downward Swing In Stock Prices Still Unchecked

Market Declines Quietly Without Meeting Much Resistance

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Stocks drifted irregularly lower in hesitant trading today, as week-end news failed to provide fresh stimulus either in business or financial developments.

The sharp rise in the pound sterling in foreign exchange dealings, well above its old parity to the highest level since the early months of the World War, when British capital was called home, only served to add to the confusion.

Principal commodity markets were inclined to sag a little in the early dealings, but wheat soon recovered. U. S. Governments encountered a little selling in the bond market.

Late changes were narrowly irregular. American Telephone, Allied Chemical and National Distillers showed losses of a point or more. U. S. Steel eased a fraction but a firm tone prevailed in International Silver and U. S. Smelting.

Transfers approximately only 600,000 shares.

Price-Fixing Program

President Roosevelt's refusal to accept the farm state governors' price-fixing program as impracticable encouraged inflationists in Wall Street, since they felt that agitation for more drastic monetary measures would result. Nevertheless, despite the constantly rising gold price, Wall Street generally was in a fog as to inflation, and markets failed to reflect expectation of it.

Bullish quarters pointed to the vast expansion of credit possible in view of the condition of the big banks both here and abroad, the huge increase in the monetary gold base which would result from stabilization of the dollar on a depreciated level, and the eventual return of foreign funds to this center, but the prospect of possible inflation, through credit or monetary measures or both, was too confusing for Wall Street to make any very definite decisions.

Bond Market Lower

With the week-end producing nothing to clarify the misty atmosphere surrounding monetary policies, the bond market showed an inclination to work to lower levels today.

U. S. Governments resumed their downward movement, with losses in the early dealings running from 5-32 to 10-32 of a point through the Treasury list. Libertys were offered only sparingly and had no important losses.

High-grade investment ratings in the corporation division showed better resistance than the federal group, although some of them eased minor fractions.

Speculative bonds sold lower in most sections to the accompaniment of a small trade. Markets were thin in many of the popular trading mediums. There were declines of fractions to a point in Pennsylvania Railroad 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, International Telephone convertibles and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s. Improved values ruled for Armour & Co. 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Allegheny Corporation 5s and Western Union 5s.

The foreign list was mostly heavy with the strongest pressure on the Government loans of France, Germany, Poland, and Italy. Japanese issues again displayed a steady undertone. South American loans fluctuated narrowly in both directions.

Market Value Of Leading Stocks Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Nov. 4 was $12,131,212,750, an increase of $175,724,250, or 1.47 per cent, as compared with the market value of $11,955,488,500 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $9,287,084,625, indicating an increase during the year of $2,844,128,125, or 30.62 per cent.

Sonotone Corp. Sales Show Steady Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—The Sonotone Corporation reports total sales of $216,462 for the quarter ended Sept. 30 and gross profit from sales of $149,694 for the period. After all deductions, including advertising and other expenses, net profit for the quarter amounted to $38,520. Sales show a steady increase, it is reported, September sales of $97,924 being more than double the July sales of $46,583.

The general balance sheet as of Sept. 30, 1933 shows current assets of $426,157 against current liabilities of $69,063, leaving working capital of $357,094. Total assets as of that date aggregated $924,012, of which surplus amounted to $145,038.

California Water Service

SAN FRANCISCO—California Water Service Company reports gross revenues of $2,030,732 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1933, as compared with $2,079,982 for the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than Federal income tax, totaled $1,023,515 as compared with $1,006,047. Gross corporate income (balance before bond interest, depreciation, etc.) amounted to $1,014,368, which compares with $1,084,191 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1933.

Markets to Close

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—All New York markets and banks will be closed tomorrow for election day. The Chicago grain exchanges will function.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range (High, Low) | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | Nov. 6 | Nov. 4

—A—

13¼ 3 .. Adams Express 600 8⅛ 7⅛ 7¾ 8¼
21⅝ 8 1 Adams Millis 200 17⅛ 17 17 17⅝
12⅛ 5½ .. Addressograph 200 8 8 8 8½
11¾ 5⅝ 1.60 Affiliated Prod 100 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
112 47½ 3¾‡ Air Reduction 800 100½ 100¼ 100¼ 99
33 11⅛ .60 Alaska-Juneau 15400 25⅝ 25 25½ 25¼
8¼ ⅞ .. Alleghany Corp 1100 3¾ 3½ 3⅝ 3⅞
21⅞ 1 .. Allegh pf ww xxx .. 100 7½ 7½ 7½ 7¼
145½ 70¾ 6‡ Allied Chem 500 132½ 131¾ 132 134¼
26⅝ 6 .. Allis Chalmers 6500 18¼ 17¼ 18¼ 17⅞
9¼ ⅜ .. Amal Leather ..... 100 4¾ 4 ¾ 4¾ 4¾
47 18½ 2 Amerada 200 43¼ 42¾ 42¾ 42¾
35 7¼ .. Am Ag Ch Del 100 23½ 23½ 23½ 24½
28½ 8 .. Am Bank Note 100 12⅜ 12¾ 12¾ 13⅜
9⅜ 34 3 Am Bank Note pf ... 20 40 39 39 38½
16⅜ 1 .. Am Beet Sugar 300 9½ 9 9 10
98¼ 49½ 4 Am Can 1800 89½ 88½ 88½ 89¾
134 112 7 Am Can pf ..... 200 122¾ 122½ 122¾ ..
39¾ 6½ .. Am Car & Fdry 1200 22⅞ 22⅜ 22⅞ 23⅝
31½ 3½ .. Am Chain pf ..... 100 16½ 16½ 16½ ..
51¼ 34 3‡ Am Chicle ..... 100 44¾ 44¾ 44¾ ..
89⅝ 13 .. Am Com Alcohol ... 2100 53⅛ 51½ 52 52½
6 1 .. Am Encaustic T .... 100 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅜ ..
19⅝ 3⅞ .. Am & For Pow 500 8¾ 8½ 8½ 8⅞
44⅞ 7¼ .. Am & For Pow pf .. 1200 20½ 19½ 19½ 19⅛
27½ 4⅜ .. Am & For Pw 2pf .. 200 11 11 11 11
21½ 4⅛ 1 Am Hawaiian 700 17⅛ 16¾ 17 17
17⅛ 3¾ .. Am Ice 1500 8¼ 7¾ 7⅞ 8
15⅛ 4¼ .. Am International .. 1100 8¼ 8 8 8
3½ 1¼ .. Am La France ..... 100 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ ..
31⅛ 5⅞ .. Am Locomotive 700 26 25½ 26 26
23⅝ 3⅛ .. Am Metal 1500 19¾ 19 19⅝ 19
72 15½ .. Am Metal 6% 100 75 75 75 72
19⅞ 4 .. Am Power & Lt 700 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞ 7½
35 9 1¼ Am P&L 5.5% pf 100 16 16 16 16½
19¼ 4⅝ .. Am Radiator 3200 12¾ 12¼ 12½ 12¾
31⅞ 5¼ .. Am Rolling Mill 2500 16 15⅝ 16 16
4½ ⅛ .. Am Ship & Com .... 400 1¼ 1⅛ 1¼ ..
53½ 10⅜ .. Am Smelt & Ref 9800 46⅞ 44½ 45⅞ 44⅜
27 4⅜ .. Am Steel Fdries 100 18 18 18 18
85 37⅜ 2 Am Steel F pf 60 56 56 56 56½
112¼ 80 1 Am Sug Ref pf ..... 300 105¾ 104⅞ 105¾ ..
74 24½ 2 Am Sugar Ref 400 55 54½ 54½ 55½
134¾ 84½ 6 Am Tel & Tel 3900 113¾ 112½ 113¾ 114⅝
37⅜ 7 .. Am Type F pf ..... 10 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ ..
43¼ 10⅞ 1 Am Wat W & E 400 19¼ 18½ 18⅞ 19¼
17 3½ .. Am Woolen 300 11⅜ 11¼ 11⅜ 11½
61⅞ 22⅝ .. Am Woolen pf 200 53 52 52 53¾
27⅛ 2¼ .. Am Zinc Lead&S 100 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞ 6½
22⅜ 5 .. Anaconda Cop 7600 14⅝ 14¼ 14½ 14¾
39¼ 8⅛ .60 Anchor Cap 300 20¾ 20¾ 20¾ 21
90 62½ 6½ Anchor Cap pf .... 50 87 87 87 ..
7⅜ 1 .. A P W Paper ..... 100 5½ 5½ 5½ ..
29¼ 3¼ 1 Archer Daniels 100 24½ 24½ 24½ 24⅞
90 41 7 Armour Del pf ..... 200 72 72½ 72½ ..
7¾ 1½ .. Armour Ill A 1100 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
5 ¾ .. Armour Ill B 1900 2⅜ 2¼ 2¼ 2⅜
9¼ ⅞ .. Armour Ill pf 800 42 40½ 41½ 40
80⅛ 34⅝ .. Atchison T&SF 5800 50 49 50 50
79⅜ 50 2 Atchison pf 100 56 56 56 56
59 16½ .. Atl Coast Line 700 32¼ 31 31 32¾
26 4½ .. Atl Gulf & W I 100 18 18 18 18
31⅞ 12⅜ 1 Atl Refining 3500 29⅞ 29⅝ 29⅞ 29¾
37⅜ 9 .. Atlas Powder 100 22¾ 22¾ 22¾ 22¾
28¾ 11½ .. Atlas Tack 1100 30⅞ 30⅝ 30⅞ 30¾
84⅜ 31¼ 2 Auburn Auto 1800 39 38½ 39 39
38 12 1 Austin Nichols A .. 100 38 38 38 38
11⅜ 5½ .. Aviation Corp Del .. 3900 7⅞ 7½ 7¾ 7⅞

—B—

17⅝ 3½ .. Baldwin Loco 4800 11⅝ 11¼ 11½ 11⅝
37⅞ 8½ .. Balt & Ohio 9400 23⅞ 23 23¾ 23⅝
39¼ 9½ .. Balt & Ohio pf 400 23½ 23 23½ 23½
41¼ 20 2 Bangor & Aroos .... 300 33⅛ 33 33⅛ ..
7¾ 3⅜ .. Barker Bros ..... 10 3½ 3½ 3½ ..
11 2 .. Barnsdall A 1400 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
12½ 3½ .. Belding Hem 200 8⅞ 8½ 8½ 8⅞
96½ 67¼ 5.86 Belg Nat Rys ppf .. 200 93½ 93½ 93½ 93⅞
15 13¼ 1½ Beneficial Ind Lian 300 14⅛ 13⅞ 13⅞ 14¼
21¼ 6⅛ .. Bendix Aviation 2700 13¾ 13¼ 13¼ 21
49¼ 10⅜ .. Bethlehem Steel 4400 30 29 29¼ 30¼
62 25½ .. Beth Steel pf 200 48½ 48 48½ 49
29½ 6⅛ .. Bigelow Sanford .. 20 20½ 20½ 20½ ..
54½ 9½ .. Bohn Alum & Br... 300 46 45 45 46⅞
37⅜ 18 2‡ Borden 1900 22⅜ 22¼ 22⅝ 22⅞
21⅝ 5½ .. Borg Warner 4100 16 15½ 15⅝ 16¼
14⅜ 2⅜ .. Briggs Mfg 300 8¾ 8⅛ 8½ 8⅞
41¾ 21¾ .. Brooklyn Man Tr... 900 30 27⅞ 30 28⅜
9⅜ 3½ .. Brooklyn Queens .. 200 5⅜ 5 5 ..
53⅞ 28½ 3 Brown Shoe 100 43¾ 43¾ 43¾ 43
12⅞ 2 .. Bucyrus Erie 100 6 6 6 6
9⅞ ¾ .. Budd Mfg 300 5¼ 5 5 5¼
5¾ 1 .. Budd Wheel 200 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½
13¼ 2½ .. Bullard 300 6⅜ 6¼ 6⅜ 6¼
13 1¾ .. Burns Bros pf .... 20 4 4 4 ..
20⅞ 6½ .40 Burroughs Add 500 13¾ 13 13½ 13½
4¼ ½ .. Butte Cop & Zinc .. 100 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝ ..
2⅞ 1 .. Butte & Superior .. 100 1½ 1½ 1½ ..
80 30½ 2 Byers pf ..... 20 51 51 51 ..

—C—

2¼ ¾ .. Callahan Z & L .... 100 1 1 1 ..
9⅜ 2 .. Calumet & Hecla .. 200 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅝
41½ 7½ 1 Canada Dry 900 27¼ 26⅜ 27 27⅛
20⅞ 7½ .. Canadian Pacific 800 13 12¾ 12⅞ 13⅛
103½ 30½ .. Case Thresh 2300 66¼ 64¾ 65½ 66⅜
86¼ 41 4 Case Thresh pf 10 65¾ 65¾ 65¾ 66⅜
29¾ 5½ .. Caterpillar Trac 700 19½ 19⅜ 19⅜ 20¼
58⅞ 4½ .. Celanese Corp 9800 43½ 42½ 43 43½
123¾ 11½ .. Celotex Co pf ..... 20 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ ..
41 14 1½ Central Aguirre .... 300 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝ ..
44¾ 5⅞ .. Cerro de Pasco 2700 37¾ 36 37⅝ 35¾
52½ 14⅞ 2 Chesapeake Corp .. 900 33½ 33½ 33½ 33⅝
49¼ 24⅝ 2.80 Ches & Ohio 1900 40⅛ 39½ 40 39⅞
11¾ 1 .. Chi Mil & St P 1400 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼ 5⅜
18⅜ 1½ .. Chi Mil & St P pf .. 500 8¼ 8 8¼ 8⅜
16 1¼ .. Chi & N western .. 1200 8 7⅝ 7⅞ 8¼
12¾ 2½ .. Chi Pneu Tool 4600 8½ 7¾ 8½ 8⅛
25¼ 5½ .. Chi Pneu T pf 200 19 19 19 19
19½ 2 .. Chi Rock Isl & P 100 4 3¾ 3¾ 4
15 2⅞ .. Chi RI&P 6% 400 5¼ 5 5 5¼
21½ 6 .. Chile Copper ..... 20 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ ..
52⅞ 7¾ 2 Chrysler 18600 41⅞ 40⅜ 40¾ 41½
25 7½ 2 City Ice & Fuel 400 16 15¾ 16 16¼
72 45 6½ City Ice & F pf 20 65 64¼ 65 65
3⅜ ¼ .. City Stores 3800 1⅛ 1 1⅛ 1
8½ 1½ .. City Stores A 10 2½ 2½ 2½ 2⅜
2⅛ ⅛ .. City Stores vtc .... 800 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ ..
41½ 10 1 Cluett Peabody .... 400 26 25 26 ..
22⅜ 7 .. Colgate-Palm-P 200 12½ 12½ 12½ 12⅞
17⅜ 3½ .. Colo Fuel & Ir 030 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ 4⅞
54 14 .. Colo F & I pf 20 13 13 13 13⅛
51 15¼ .. Colo & Southern .. 70 21¾ 21¾ 21¾ 21½
28⅛ 9 .50a Columbia Gas 2800 12¼ 11¾ 12⅛ 12¼
83 38 6 Columbia G pf A .... 600 60½ 55 55 ..
23¾ 6⅝ .. Columbia Pic xtc N 200 23½ 22½ 22½ 22¼
19 4 .. Comm Credit 400 14⅞ 14½ 14½ 14¾
43½ 18 2 Comm Inv Tr 700 33½ 32¾ 33½ 33½
97⅛ 84 6 Comm I Tr cv pf .... 100 89¼ 89¼ 89 ..
37¼ 9 .60 Comm Solvents 12700 33¾ 32¾ 33⅛ 33⅝
06½ 21 6 Conn Rlds$ pf .... 300 31 31 31 ..
27⅜ 7⅜ 1 Congoleum Nairn .. 400 22½ 22½ 22½ 23
5¾ 1¾ .. Consol Film Ind 300 3 3 3 3
14¾ 5⅞ .. Consol Film I pf .... 400 9⅜ 9⅛ 9⅛ ..
64⅛ 37⅜ 3 Consol Gas 2800 40 39¼ 39¾ 39⅝
99 82¾ 5 Consol Gas pf 400 84 83¾ 84 83⅝
15¾ 5 .. Consol Oil 10400 11½ 11⅛ 11½ 11½
10⅝ 1½ .. Consol Rys Cu pf .. 200 3 3 3 ..
3¼ ¼ .. Consol Textile 700 1⅛ 1 1 1¼
10¼ 1⅛ .. Container A 200 7⅞ 7 7 7⅛
4½ ¼ .. Container B 300 2½ 2⅜ 2½ 2⅜
69 35¼ 2½ Cont Can 1200 64 64 64 64
17⅛ 3½ .. Cont Dia Fibre 200 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛ 8
36½ 10½ 1.20 Cont Insurance 700 26¼ 25½ 25½ 26¼
4 1 .. Cont Motors 600 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜ 1½
62 25½ .. Cont Oil 1200 17½ 17 17⅜ 17½
90⅜ 45⅜ 3 Corn Products 3400 72¾ 71½ 72¾ 72¾
145¾ 117½ 7 Corn Prod pf 10 136¾ 136¾ 136¾ 136⅞
7½ 2⅜ .. Coty ..... 400 3⅜ 3½ 3½ ..
39½ 23 2‡ Cream of Wheat 600 28½ 28½ 28½ 28½
65 14¼ .. Crown Cork & S 100 33 33 33 33½
37½ 9 .. Crucible Steel 400 17 16⅞ 16⅞ 17¼
11½ 1⅛ .. Cuban Am Sug 2800 4¾ 4⅝ 4⅝ 4¾
68 10 .. Cuban Am S pf 20 29 29 29 29¼
32¼ 6½ .. Curtis Publishg 800 17 16½ 17 16¾
66 30 .. Curtis Pub pf ..... 1000 42½ 42 42 ..
4⅜ 1½ .. Curtiss-Wright 900 2⅜ 2¼ 2¼ 2⅜
8 2 .. Curtiss-Wright A .. 200 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ ..

—D—

49 5¾ .. Deere & Co 5100 30⅝ 29⅝ 30⅜ 30½
93¾ 37⅝ .. Del & Hudson 1200 51 50½ 51 52⅛
46 17¼ .. Del Lack & W 7100 23¾ 23¼ 23½ 24
19¾ 2 .. Denver R G pf 100 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ 5¾
29½ 17½ 1 Diamond Match 400 26 26 26 26
31 26⅛ 1½ Diamond M pf ..... 200 29¼ 29 29¼ ..
39½ 12 1.80‡ Dome Mines 10600 36⅞ 35½ 36¼ 35⅞
36⅜ 10½ 1.20‡ Dominion Stores 200 20½ 20½ 20½ 20¼
18¼ 10¼ .75 Douglas A 1100 14 13⅛ 13⅞ 14¼
85¾ 32⅛ 2 du Pont de Nem 3400 78½ 77½ 77¾ 78¾
117 97½ 6 du Pont deb ..... 200 113 112 112 ..

—E—

89¾ 46 3 Eastman Kodak ... 700 72½ 72 72 72½
120 110 6 Eastman Kod pf .... 10 127¾ 127¾ 127¾ ..
16 3½ .20b Eaton Mfg 200 11 11 11 11¼
5¼ ⅜ .. Eitingon Schild 500 2¾ 2⅝ 2¾ 2⅝
22 4 .. Eitingon S pf ..... 200 20¼ 20¼ 20¼ ..
27½ 10 .. Elec Auto-Lite 900 14⅞ 14¼ 14⅜ 14½
8¼ 1 .. Elec Boat ..... 300 3⅜ 3½ 3⅜ ..
4¼ 1 .. Elec & Mus Ind 700 3¾ 3⅝ 3⅝ 3¾
15⅜ 3½ .. Elec Pow & Lt 600 5⅜ 5⅛ 5¼ 5⅜
36½ 7½ .. Elec Pod & L pf 700 13 11¾ 12¼ 12⅝
32¾ 6½ .. El PW&L 6% p 200 10¼ 9¾ 10 10¾
54 21 2 Elec Sto Battery 300 39¾ 39¾ 39¾ 39¾
4 ⅛ .. Elk Horn Coal ..... 200 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ..
6 ⅝ .. Elk Horn Coal pf .... 100 1½ 1½ 1½ ..
47 15½ .. Engineers P S 5pf .. 200 15½ 15½ 15½ ..
55 18¼ .. Engineers PS 6pf ... 100 17½ 17½ 17½ ..
Engineers PS ww .. 100 16 16 16 ..
25¾ 3¾ 1 Equitable Off Bld .. 300 9¼ 9 9¼ ..
Erie RR 200 15½ 15 15⅜ 15⅞

—F—

42 10 .. Fairbanks M pf 10 27 27 27 27
4⅞ ¾ .. Fed Screw W ..... 200 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ ..
31½ 9⅛ .40 Firestone T & R 700 20 19½ 19⅝ 19¾
75 42 6 Firstin T&R pf A .. 300 71⅝ 71½ 71⅝ ..
70¾ 42 2½ First Nat Stores 200 52½ 52½ 52½ 51⅝
20 4½ .. Foster-Wheeler 200 14½ 14⅜ 14¼ 14½
26¼ 13⅜ .95b Fourth Nat Inv .... 200 19 19 19 ..
47⅜ 16⅛ 2 Freeport Texas 200 44⅞ 44 44⅜ 45
31 9 .. Fuller pr pf ..... 20 13 13 13 ..

—G—

20⅞ 6½ .. Gamewell ..... 10 10¼ 10¼ 10¼ ..
12 2⅝ .. Gen Am Inv ..... 300 7½ 7¼ 7½ ..
27 4⅜ .. Gen Asphalt 500 14⅜ 14½ 14⅜ 14⅛
20⅞ 11½ 1 Gen Baking ..... 200 13½ 13½ 13½ ..
30¼ 10½ .40 Gen Electric 18400 20¼ 19⅜ 20¼ 19⅞
12¼ 10⅛ .60 Gen Elec Sp 900 12 11⅝ 12 12
39⅞ 21 1.80 Gen Foods 700 35½ 35 35½ 34¾
2⅞ ⅜ .. eGn Gas & E A .... 400 1 ⅞ ⅞ 1
71 35½ 3 Gen Mills 200 63½ 63½ 63½ 63¾
35¾ 10 1 Gen Motors 18600 28½ 28 28⅜ 28⅝
95 65½ 5 Gen Mot 5% pf .... 200 86¾ 86½ 86½ ..
10½ 2½ .. Gen Out Ad ..... 300 4½ 4 4 ..
8¼ 2 .. Gen Pub Service .... 200 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ ..
49½ 13¼ 1 Gen Ry Signal 100 29½ 29½ 29½ 30
4⅝ ⅜ .. Gen Realty 400 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
38⅛ 9⅜ .. Gen Steel Cas pf 100 26¾ 26⅜ 26⅜ 26
20¼ 9¾ 1 Gillette Saf Raz ... 300 11½ 11⅜ 11⅜ 11½
7⅝ ⅜ .. Gimbel Bros 400 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
20 3¾ .. Glidden 300 14⅞ 14¾ 14¾ 15
16 3 .. Gobel (Adolf) 500 7⅛ 6¾ 6¾ 7⅛
27⅜ 12 1.20 Gold Dust 2100 16½ 16½ 16½ 17
105 97 6 Gold Dust pf ..... 200 100 100 100 ..
21½ 3 .. Goodrich 2600 13⅜ 12¾ 13¼ 13½
47½ 9¼ .. Goodyear 3400 33⅜ 32½ 32½ 33½
86¼ 27¾ 2 Goodyear 1pf 200 58 57¾ 57¾ 57½
5⅜ 1 .. Graham Paige 600 2⅜ 2½ 2⅜ 2½
15⅜ 3⅞ .. Granby ..... 300 9½ 9½ 9½ ..
36⅜ 20 3 Grand Un pf ..... 100 23¾ 23¾ 23¾ ..
33¾ 4⅜ .. Great Utor pf 3200 17⅞ 17⅜ 17⅜ 18
16¾ 5⅛ .. Great Nor Ore 300 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜ 1
41⅞ 7 2.40 Great West Sug ... 2500 37½ 37 37½ ..
4⅜ ⅜ .. Grigsby-Grunow .. 500 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜ ..
4½ ⅜ .. Guantanamo Sug .. 300 1½ 1½ 1½ ..

—H—

9½ 1⅛ .. Hahn Dept Sto 500 5 5 5 5¼
38½ 9 .. Hahn D S pf ..... 200 20¼ 20¼ 20¼ ..
25½ 6½ .. Harbison Walker .. 500 12 12 12 ..
7½ ⅞ .. Hat Corp of Am 10 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½
110 85 7 Hercules Powd pf .. 10 107 107 107 ..
10½ 3½ .. Holland Furnace .. 500 4¾ 4⅝ 4¾ 4¾
6¾ 1 .. Houdaille Her B 100 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
7⅜ 1⅞ .. Houston Oil new .. 300 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
32 5½ 1 Howe Sound 500 31⅜ 30 31¼ 30⅛
19 6½ .. Hudson & Man 200 10 10 10 10
16⅜ 3 .. Hudson Motor 400 10¾ 10½ 10½ 10½
7¾ 1⅝ .. Hupp Motors ..... 200 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ ..

—I—

50¾ 8½ .. Ill Central 12100 26¾ 26 26 27¼
82½ 24 4 Indus Rayon 500 72 71½ 71½ 70¼
78 19½ 1½ Ingersoll-Rand 400 54½ 53⅜ 53⅜ 54
6½ 2 .. Inspiration Cop .... 800 5½ 5¼ 5½ ..
11⅜ 4½ .. Interboro Rap T 600 10¼ 9¼ 10 8¾
12 2½ .. Interlake Iron .... 300 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛ ..
10⅞ 2⅛ .20 Int Carriers 400 5¼ 5 5 5¼
40 8⅝ .. Int Cement 200 32⅜ 32 32⅜ 32¾
46 13⅜ .60 Int Harvester 4500 37⅞ 37¼ 37¾ 38
13½ 2½ .. Int Hydroelec 100 5½ 5½ 5½ 5¼
23⅜ 6¾ .. Int Nickel 11200 20 19½ 20 19⅝
10 ½ .. Int Pap&Pow A 100 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ 3¾
5¾ ¼ .. Int Pap&Pow B .... 100 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ ..
4 ⅛ .. Int Pap&Pow C 200 1¾ 1½ 1½ 1½
22½ 3 .. Int Pap&P pf ..... 100 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞ ..
27¾ 13¾ 1½ Int Salt ..... 100 21½ 21½ 21½ ..
59½ 9¾ .. Int Silver 3500 41½ 38½ 41½ 38
71¾ 24½ .. Int Silver pf 120 64¼ 60¼ 66½ 61
21¾ 5⅛ .. Int Tel & Tel 7600 12⅝ 12¼ 12½ 12⅝

—J—

60¾ 12¼ .. Johns Manville 5800 50½ 49⅝ 50 51

—K—

24⅞ 6½ .. Kan C South 100 10½ 10½ 10½ 11⅛
34½ 12 .. Kan S South pf .... 100 15⅛ 15½ 15½ ..
9¾ 2⅝ .80 Kaufmann D St .... 100 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ ..
6½ ⅞ .. Kelly-Springfield .... 100 2¾ 2⅝ 2¾ ..
15⅝ 3⅛ .. Kelvinator Corp 400 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅜
26 7⅜ .. Kennecott Cop 4300 21⅝ 21⅜ 20⅞ 21
16⅞ 5⅛ .80 Kresge 400 11¼ 11¼ 11⅛ 11¾
35⅜ 14½ 1 Kroger Groc & B .. 100 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞

—L—

80 40½ 6 Laclede Gas StL .. 10 40 40 40 ..
6⅜ 1 .. Lehigh Val Coal .... 300 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾ ..
27⅜ 8⅜ .. Lehigh Val RR 1000 14½ 14⅜ 14⅜ 14½
79⅞ 37½ 2.40 Lehman Corp 400 64⅝ 63 64 64½
22½ 15⅜ 1.60 Life Saver 300 18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜ 18¼
37⅜ 4¾ 1.20 Libbey-Owens-F .. 3500 29⅜ 28¾ 29⅜ 29⅜
21½ 13 1½ Lily Tulip Cup .... 100 15 15 15 ..
50 10½ .. Liquid Carbonic 200 25½ 25⅜ 25½ 26⅜
36½ 8½ 1 Lowe's Inc 1500 28⅝ 28½ 28⅝ 28⅞
4½ 1¾ .. Loft Inc 200 2½ 2¼ 2½ 2½
25¾ 13⅞ 1⅜ Louisville G&E A .. 100 15 15 15 14¾
67½ 21¼ .. Louisville & N 400 43 42¼ 43 43¾
20⅛ 4 .. Ludlum Steel 200 12 12 12 12

—M—

47⅛ 3⅜ .. McCrory Stores 300 1½ 1 1½ 1½
48¾ 18 3‡ McIntyre Porcu ... 11000 43½ 41 42⅝ 42⅝
95¾ 44⅛ 4 McKeesport Tin 200 81½ 81 81½ 81
3⅜ 1⅛ .. McLellan Stores .... 100 1 1 1 ..
46⅜ 13½ 1 Mack Trucks 100 27¾ 27¾ 27¾ 28
65¾ 24¼ 2 Macy (RH) & Co ... 600 46½ 46 46 47
19⅝ 5⅜ .. Magma Copper .... 200 16⅛ 15¼ 15¼ ..
20 6 .. Man Elv mg 2500 17¼ 16½ 17¼ 16⅜
11½ 5¼ .40 Marine Mid 2500 6¾ 6⅜ 6⅝ 6½
20¼ 13 1 Marlin-Rockwell 100 13 13 13 13
18⅜ 4¼ .. Marshall Field 4200 12 11⅞ 12 12
43¾ 14 1.50 Mathieson Alkali .. 2600 40½ 39½ 40½ 40½
33 9¾ 1 May Dept Stores .. 100 25 25 25 ..
58 15 .. Maytag ..... 10 47 47 47 ..
6¾ 1⅝ .. Miami Cop ..... 300 5¼ 4⅝ 5¼ ..
21 7 1 Mesta Mach ..... 100 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ ..
16 3¾ .. Mid-Cont Pet 400 11⅝ 11½ 11½ 11⅞
2¼ ⅛ .. Min & StL ..... 200 ¾ ¾ ¾ ..
14½ 4 .. Min SP&SSM ll ..... 10 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ ..
17⅛ 5¾ .. Mo Kan & Tex 1000 8½ 8½ 8½ 8¾
10¼ 1⅛ .. Mo Pacific 100 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
15¼ 1⅜ .. Mo Pacific pf 100 5 5 5 5½
74½ 25 1¼ Monsanto Chem 200 67¼ 66 66 66⅝
28⅛ 8⅝ .. Montgom Ward ...15400 19½ 18½ 18⅝ 19½
2½ ⅛ .. Mother Lode ..... 400 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
6⅜ 1⅛ .. Moto Met Gauge 400 4 3½ 3¾ 4
36¾ 7⅞ .. Motor Products 200 24 23½ 23½ 24½
25 5 .. Mullins pf 10 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞ 11¼
18⅜ 5 .. Munsingwear ..... 100 11 11 11 ..
11⅞ 1⅝ .. Murray Body 300 5½ 4½ 5 5

—N—

27 11½ 1 Nash Motors 1200 18⅜ 18¼ 18⅜ 18⅝
7¾ 1⅞ .. Nat Acme ..... 100 4 4 4 ..
9⅞ 1¼ .. Nat Bel H pf 400 4½ 4 4 3¾
60⅜ 31½ 2.80 Nat Biscuit 1900 42½ 41 41⅜ 42⅞
23⅜ 8⅛ .. Nat Cash Reg 200 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ 14⅜
25¾ 10½ 1.20 Nat Dairy Prod 3000 14¼ 14 14¼ 14
20½ 6⅞ 1 Nat Pow & Lt 200 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞ 11
55½ 15 1 Nat Steel 2000 39⅞ 39¼ 39⅞ 40
28⅝ 4 .. Nat Supply ..... 100 11 11 11 ..
8½ 1¼ .. Nat Surety ..... 400 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜ ..
31 5½ .. New Ori T & M .... 10 10 10 10 ..
11¾ 1⅜ .. Newport Indus 200 6 6 6 6
58½ 14 .. NY Central 23900 33⅜ 32⅝ 33 33⅜
27 6 .. NY Dock pf ..... 20 10 10 10 ..
2¾ ½ .. NY Investors ..... 400 ¾ ¾ ¾ ¾
34⅞ 11⅛ .. NY NH & H 1900 16½ 16 16 16½
56 18 .. NY NH & H pf 100 25 25 25 24½
3 ⅛ .. NY Rys pf ..... 4000 2½ 1⅝ 2 ..
38⅞ 17⅜ .50b Noranda M 2000 34½ 33½ 33½ 33¾
47⅛ ½ .. Norfolk & South .... 200 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ ..
36½ 15 8% North America 4000 16¼ 15½ 15⅝ 16
9 4 .. Nor Am Aviation 1000 5½ 5⅜ 5½ 5⅜
34⅞ 9⅝ .. Northern Pacific 2000 21¾ 20¾ 21⅜ 21½

—O—

17⅝ 4¾ .. Ohio Oil 1900 14⅞ 14½ 14½ 14¾
8¾ 1⅛ .. Oliver Farm Eq 500 4⅜ 4⅛ 4¼ 4½
30¾ 2¼ .. Oliver F E pf 100 14½ 14½ 14½ 14⅛
8¾ 1¾ .. Omnibus ..... 100 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ ..
25¼ 10⅛ .60 Otis Elevator 200 13¼ 12¾ 13¼ 13⅛
9¼ 1½ .. Otis Steel 200 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
96¾ 31½ 2‡ Owens Ill Glass 400 75 74 74 75¾

—P—

31⅞ 17⅝ 1.50 Pacific Gas&El 700 19¼ 18¾ 19⅛ 18¾
43⅜ 25 3 Pacific Lighting 200 26½ 26⅛ 26½ 25½
94¾ 65 6 Pacific Tel&Tel 10 77 77 77 79
67⅛ 13¾ .. Packard Motor 2200 3⅜ 3½ 3⅜ 3¾
4¼ ⅜ .. Panhandle P & R .... 100 1½ 1½ 1½ ..
21⅝ 4 .. Paramount Pub ctfs. 200 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ 2
36⅜ 6 .. Park & Tilford ..... 200 27½ 27½ 27½ ..
4¼ ¾ .. Park Utah 1

Financial: News and Comment

Farm Bureau Head Strong Proponent Of Stable Money

Says Roosevelt's 'Managed Currency' Is Farmers' Own Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 — President Roosevelt's "honest dollar" policy owes a great deal, as the farmers see it, to an elderly Kansas wheat grower and an Alabama cotton planter.

When the World Economic Conference was startled last summer by the American declaration for a "managed currency," the world's financial leader did not dream that back in the American middle West a Scotch immigrant was chuckling at what he thought he had helped along.

Six years ago the Scotch boy, Andrew D. Shearer, now grown past 80 summers, introduced to organized agriculture in a militant way the idea of a dollar with stable purchasing power.

Rising from the floor of an American Farm Bureau Federation convention here to move an amendment to the resolutions, he persuaded the farm leaders to indorse a "stabilized price level and stable purchasing power of money."

One of those that Mr. Shearer converted on the spot was Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, then head of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation. When Mr. O'Neal moved up into the presidency of the National Farm Bureau, he cherished the idea.

Under his leadership the farm bureau popularized among farm organizations the plan of "honest money" and inflation through reducing the amount of gold in the dollar. It "sold" the necessity, from its point of view, for united action on this program to the national conference of farm organization leaders. Together they campaigned in Congress, got their bill passed by the House under the previous administration, and worked upon the new Administration.

In its official news letter last week, the American Farm Bureau Federation he heads commented on the "sweeping victory for honest money" it felt it had obtained "when the principal features of its program were endorsed by President Roosevelt in his radio talk of Oct. 22."

Professor Warren Prevails

Reviewing this campaign, Mr. O'Neal went back to the Kansan; Mr. Shearer, then to another Kansan, Mr. Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, who in 1931 had again pushed the idea. In the fall of this year Mr. O'Neal appointed a committee on "Stabilization of the Unit of Value." Mr. Henry A. Wallace, now secretary of agriculture, was an original member of this committee.

Prof. Warren, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin were soon brought together at farm bureau headquarters here. Each had his own stable money plan. The gold theory of Prof. Warren prevailed with the farm bureau leaders. They based theid subsequent program on what this conference worked out.

Prof. Warren has served as adviser of the committee since its inception. President O'Neal paid tribute to him in the last farm bureau news letter.

"By March of 1932 a united farm front had been obtained," continued Mr. O'Neal, "when a subcommittee of the House committee on banking and currency opened hearings on stabilization of money. The subcommittee chairman was Representative T. Alan Goldsborough of Maryland. The committee's bill, embodying our proposals and called the Goldsborough bill, on May 2 was passed by the House 289 to 59. We were stopped in the Senate.

A Fundamental Measure

"However, when the Senate called in many of the foremost people in the country to give their views as to the causes of the depression and offer possible legislative remedies, the case for honest money which I then presented helped to call the issue again to the thought of congressional leaders. It contributed largely, I believe, to the passage of the Thomas amendment, giving the President authority, among other things, to reduce the gold content of the dollar to 50 per cent.

"The farm bureau and other farm organizations also helped to arouse the interest of some of the leading business men of the country. They saw the vital importance of aiding this movement and set up what they called 'The Committee for the Nation,' with national farm leaders as advisers.

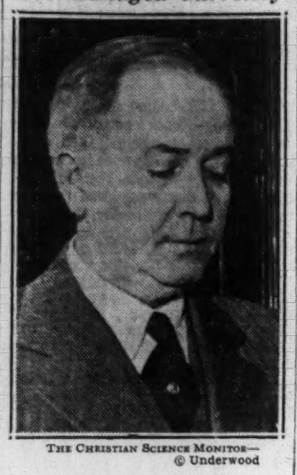
"We presented our views to the Republican and Democratic conventions in June. In July I gave our general farm program to Mr. Roosevelt at Albany. In December last a general farm conference at Washington advocated stable money among other things, and this year I personally discussed the question with the President.

"Meanwhile through radio addresses on national hookups and letters to all members of Congress, the farm organizations kept public interest active.

"We feel the President's policy is a fundamental measure for restoring commodity prices and putting us back on an even keel, of benefit to farmers and to everybody in the nation."

108 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 15
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

For Managed Currency



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Edward A. O'Neal
President of the National Farm Bureau.

New Commodities Exchange Doing Lively Business

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Reflecting the increasing public interest in commodities, trading on Commodity Exchange, Inc., organized on May 1 as a consolidation of four exchanges with facilities for trading in futures of six commodities, during the first six months of its existence ended Oct. 31 has been of record proportions, with total contracts traded in representing an aggregate dollar value of approximately $573,500,000.

This is an average of $95,500,000 a month or $3,800,000 for each business day. During this same period, deliveries of the actual commodity on contract has represented a total value of $40,333,300, indicating the important position occupied by the exchange among the markets of the world.

Crude rubber futures traded in totaled 757,150, compared with 271,810 for the entire year 1932, and were more than double world production during this six months period. During the month of July, a total of 263,090 tons were traded in, representing 96.8 per cent of the entire 1932 total. Prices, which by May 1 had risen from the extreme lows of the previous summer, continued to advance. The December position, starting at 5 cents a pound on May 1, climbed to 11.60 cents by July 18. Subsequently, values declined to 6.91 cents on Oct. 20, and closed on Oct. 31 at 7.81 cents.

Trading in silver futures exceeded all previous records with a total of 837,275,000 ounces traded in during the six months, comparing with 315,000,000 ounces during 1932, and production of 77,914,000 ounces for the six months ended Sept. 30. July proved to be the most active month with trading volume aggregating 169,775,000 ounces. By May 1, prices had already advanced about 40 per cent from the lows of last December. This advance continued during the early part of trading on the new exchange, reaching a high of 42.50 cents in the December position on July 18. This compares with the opening level of 38.35 on May 1 and the all-time low of 24.44 cents during December, 1932. Prices receded to 35.90 cents on Oct. 16 and the close on Oct. 31 was 40 cents.

Trading in raw silk futures aggregated 238,500 bales, compared with a world production of approximately 350,000 bales in the like six months and trading of 265,310 bales during 1932. Trading has been of record proportions, with June establishing a high of 64,780 bales, 22,100 bales above the previous largest monthly total. Prices have ranged from $1.53 a pound on May 1, for the December option to a high of $2.27 on July 7. They receded to $1.40 on Oct. 20 and closed out at $1.50 on Oct. 31.

Construction Awards Increase in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 6—Construction awards for the month of October, 1933, for Canada amounted to $15,014,300, an increase over any month since November, 1931, and three times as great as October, 1932, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto. This also represents a 79 per cent increase over September, when the total was $8,386,900.

Building construction amounted to $11,534,500 as compared with $4,741,800 for September. Construction awards in Ontario amounted to $9,032,200 as compared with $2,577,000 in September, with Quebec second in total awards.

Construction work reported for the first time, including relief programs sponsored by municipalities in conjunction with the federal and provincial governments, amounted to $39,286,300 for October. This also is an increase over any month since November, 1931.

Soviet Union's Gold Reserve Increases

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Amtorg Trading Corporation has issued a survey of Russian financial and trade conditions showing an increase of $48,000,000 in the gold reserve of the note issue department of the State Bank of the U. S. S. R. for the year.

The total for Oct. 1, 1933 was 808,482,380 rubles $416,368,000 at par); a year ago, 714,515,510 rubles ($367,975,000 at par).

For the first eight months of this year, the Soviet Union had a favorable balance of trade of 81,090,000 rubles ($41,760,000 at par), contrasted with an unfavorable balance in 1932 of 212,486,000 rubles ($109,400,000 at par).

Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency in the United States, said its outstanding obligations have been reduced from $86,000,000 two years ago to $22,000,000.

Russian Security Holders to Seek Voice in Parley

Protective Committee to Show Claims at Soviet and Roosevelt Talk

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Holders of Imperial Russian Government obligations, originally sold in this country to the amount of $75,000,000 and for many years in default, will seek a voice in the negotiations between President Roosevelt and emissaries of the Soviet Government which will explore all questions now standing in the way of American recognition of the Stalin Government. The obligations were sold by the Russian Government prior to the rise of the Soviets.

The protective committee, representing holders of certificates of deposit of $50,000,000 6½ per cent three-year credit, due June 18, 1919 and $25,000,000 five-year 5½ per cent bonds due Dec. 1, 1921, notified security holders of the committee's effort "to have the claims of its depositors receive due recognition" at the Roosevelt-Litvinoff discussions.

The committee announced that approximately 86 per cent of participation certificates representing the 6½ per cent three-year credit of the former Imperial Russian Government had been deposited with it and approximately 60 per cent of the five-year 5½ per cent bonds.

The committee, for both the three-year credit and the five-year 5½ per cent bonds is composed of N. Penrose Hallowell, G. Hermann Kinnicutt, Joseph P. Ripley, Harold Stanley and Joseph R. Swan with George J. Kenny as secretary and George Rublee of Washington, as counsel.

Depositaries are at the National City Bank of New York and Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston.

Next Few Days To Reveal Results Of Monetary Policy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Whether the new monetary policy of the United States will result in a currency depreciation war with other countries may be determined in the next few days.

No clear-cut statement has come from France or England to indicate their acquiescence in the Administration's stated belief that the buying of foreign gold could be pursued without detriment to them.

It is not expected here that Great Britain would sit by and watch its markets captured by American products, particularly as Britain already has a huge exchange stabilization fund which deals in gold exchange virtually the same as this country does in gold. This fund heretofore, though, has been used primarily for stabilization of the pound.

The only way the United States could push dollar depreciation much further without encountering resistance by Great Britain, some economists believe, is by achieving a domestic price rise which would preserve the world-trade status quo as far as production costs are concerned.

Bond Issues Rise In Canada During First 10 Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 — A comparison of the volume of new Canadian Government and municipal bond issues during the first 10 months of each year, by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd., shows a total of $523,249,049, including a $225,000,000 refunding loan for this year, compared with $285,977,437 in 1932, exclusive of the new Dominion loan 1935 and 1952, and $978,289,219 in 1931, including a conversion loan of $639,816,500.

Of the total for this year, $390,249,049, was sold in Canada, $60,000,000 in the United States and $73,000,000 in England. Dominion Government financing accounted for $408,000,000 and Provincial bond issues for $73,881,238 of the total.

Financing during the month of October in the Canadian market aggregated $225,750,450 and consisted almost entirely of the Canadian Government 1933 Refunding Loan for $225,000,000 all of which was sold in Canada.

Call Money Operations Started in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 6 (By U. P.)—Argentina recently witnessed its first official call money operation, a new issue of treasury bills with only one month's usance and neither renewable nor rediscountable.

Although the issue amounted to only 15,000,000 pesos and the term of the present loan was fixed, bankers point out that the significance of the operation lies in the introduction to the Argentine market of a common European practice—government borrowing for short dates at the lowest rates of interest, in this case 1½ per cent.

Brazil Does Not Favor Moratorium on Debts

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 6 (AP)—The ministry of the treasury announces that the Government is not in accord with a recommendation for a five-year moratorium on state and municipal debts, which has been suggested by a commission appointed to study financial and economic problems of Brazil.

The ministry already has undertaken discussions with bankers of a solution of the debt problem, including federal debts. It is understood a plan has been formed to pay foreign obligations in milreis.

Americans Are Now Learning Advantages of Small Town

Business Finds Ample Supply of Cheap Land Cuts Costs—Small Plants Are More Flexible—Water Cheaper and Labor Relations Generally Better

By MALCOLM KEIR
Professor of Economics at Dartmouth College

As an attribute to its increased maturity the United States no longer is enthusiastic over the mere size of its communities. Americans have learned that massed population is not altogether desirable; on the contrary, experience has been teaching that the small town has many decided advantages as a place to work, and still more as a place to live. Intensive studies are being made, the results of which it is hoped will check further industrialization of cities and instead direct new enterprises and labor into small towns. What, then, has the small town to offer to employers and labor?

To enterprisers the foremost advantage of the small town is its space. The ample supply of relatively cheap land is a factor that in several ways operates toward the reduction of overhead costs. For few types of production are tall structures efficient, but in cities the high cost of scarce land pushes buildings skyward. Deep foundations and sturdy walls therefore are both necessary and costly. Even so, factory layout of processes and machines cannot approach the ideal; for operations requiring daylight or pure air are confined to the upper floors, while heavy and wet processes must cling to the cellar with probable cross moving of materials. The expense for elevators also may be a considerable item. In towns the factory can be low, and sprawled as much as is called for by efficient sequence of operations. Thus first cost is reduced, and operating expense lowered. Furthermore, the annual charges for rent and taxes are smaller than in cities on account of the smallness of the community, and if forethought is taken in respect to fire or flood hazards the insurance premiums can be lowered under those assessed for city risks.

Advantages of Small Factory

A small factory is more flexible than a large plant. Its product and its machines more easily are altered to meet changes in seasons, general business conditions, or consumer whims than can possibly be the case with a giant plant. For example, during the last three years the managers of a small factory producing overalls easily shifted to the manufacture of sport clothing but the managers of a giant worsted dress goods plant thinking to keep its machines busy by turning out white flannel for men's trousers discovered that the national yearly consumption would occupy its machines only two weeks.

The small factory can keep going on varied small orders but the cost of changes limits large plants to standardized massed orders. This is the reason for the success of many small-town factories in weathering the depression when the great units in cities were closed. Finally, if it is not too specialized a model the small factory like the small automobile has a larger readier market than the great plant or 16-cylinder car.

In former times, plants in which power was a weighty item of costs had to locate in reference to available water power or the cheap delivery of coal. Today industries place ever greater reliance upon electrical energy produced by specialists and sold to industries through meters. Rarely is there any special advantage in electrical rates in a city, whereas there are many towns along power lines that get favored rates because the towns' use of power has an advantageous effect upon the power companies' load costs. Electricity cannot be stored, so users who consume excess capacity sometimes split savings with power producers.

Problems of Labor

Water used in manufacturing processes generally is cheaper in towns than in cities on account of the relation of demand to supply. If water is an essential the enterpriser will select a town with an ample supply and because it is located in a town the enterpriser will not have to share the supply with many other users. Water is a rarity in nearly all cities even those placed on great rivers, because the waterway long ago drew to its banks all the water-using industries the streams' capacity could serve.

From the employer's viewpoint the town vs. city location often narrows to consideration of problems of labor. The city is likely to have a larger supply of skilled labor as it does of all kinds of labor; but more employers bid for this labor with a consequent tendency toward high wage rates and high labor turnover.

Unions generally are stronger in cities and since labor relations there usually are impersonal it is easier for serious misunderstandings to arise. Politicians and labor leaders also often are allied in cities. The town is not without skilled labor, and this labor is likely to attain long service records partly on account of smaller chances to shift and partly because it is not often fretfully discontented. Towns with their close labor relationships seldom have witnessed serious union strife, and union alliance with politics is alien to town experiences.

Needs of Industrialization

Not every small town in the United States can expect to become the seat of a new industrial enterprise. Those west of the Mississippi, except for the region of the Pacific Coast, are not as a rule near enough to raw materials or access to markets to warrant selection. Moreover their populations generally are either too small or too unacquainted with factory skills to furnish labor to factories. The Pacific Coast area suffers these detriments too, but not to so high a degree. Moreover certain types of production may find fertile opportunities near the Pacific.

For example, Hollywood, already a style center, might develop in that area a woman's garment industry; indeed it has already sprouted there. Both wool and silk are imported through Pacific gateways so it may be feasible to halt some for manufacture before continuing the eastward journey. Industries needing cheap power could tap the ample resources in fuel-oil and electrical energy available along the Pacific Coast. Nevertheless except for local consumption long freight hauls are a barrier to extensive industrialization of Pacific Coast towns.

This factor of freight charges also will operate against many towns east of the Mississippi. If raw materials or finished products are heavy and cheap, or bulky and fragile, freight charges limit the number of places where industries concerned with these materials or products can operate.

Smallness Economic Virtue

The small towns that may secure some new enterprise probably will not always get as citizens the men who control the management of manufacturing, marketing, and finance. Specialists in these functions sometimes perform best in cities where information, personal contacts, and funds are available. Such segregation of functions is not new in American business; for example it long has been the custom in the textile industry and of late years it has been the practice in the publishing industry. Yet the segregation would produce absentee control which not often is beneficial to the small town where actual production occurs; absentee managers can be as great oppressors as absentee landlords. Socially it is preferable for the controllers of an enterprise to live at the seat of the enterprise; hence there arises a dilemma between economic and social advantages. Solution depends upon which horn of the dilemma is given primary consideration.

Those industrialists, public officials, and others who are making studies of decentralization of industry are not seeking the destruction of cities. Commercial, political, and financial centralization will continue the existence of cities. It is only as industrial centers that cities are to be challenged. Already the high costs of operation have been driving some types of manufacturing out of great cities. It is sought to hasten and guide this exodus. On the other hand it is not intended to create cities out of the small towns; new establishments will be so limited and expansions so directed that towns will remain relatively small. For their smallness is their economic virtue.

Service Declares Most Industries Holding Their Own

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—In its weekly summary of the general business situation, the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, currently comments as follows:

"Another slight downward revision in the Standard Statistics Company estimate of October industrial production has been made, the figure now standing close to 27 per cent below the July peak. The sharp slump in steel mill activity at the end of the month was a principal factor in the recession. A further decline in steel output in the first week of November has been estimated.

"Apart from steel, most industries are now holding thier own fairly well, and indications point toward a flattening out of the rate of activity in place of the recent steep declines. Retail sales of automobiles are still at a satisfactory rate, building continues to show the results of public contracts, and a mild seasonal influence has helped the business of shops and department stores. On the other hand, sales of textiles are receding and electric power output has come down closer to the level of a year ago, although the latest report showed a moderate gain over that for the preceding week.

"Despite the evidence now at hand that relative stability will be registered between now and the year-end, there is little reason to expect an early marked revival in activity."

Attempt to Deposit Gold Piece Futile

DENVER, Nov. 6 (AP)—Unsuccessfully attempting to deposit a $2 gold piece in a bank, Miss Amy Miller, bookkeeper for an insurance firm, has learned that in Denver only the United States mint knows the value of a gold piece.

It's because of an order by Federal Reserve Bank officials Nov. 1. They ruled that gold pieces are worth only the actual amount of gold they contain.

"Up to Nov. 1 the Federal Reserve banks were willing to give $20 in currency for any $20 gold piece, regardless of how much the coin was worn or abrased," a cashier at the Federal Reserve Bank told Miss Miller.

"On Nov. 1 the Reserve banks stopped absorbing the loss represented by the wearing of coins."

She went to the Reserve Bank to get currency for her coin after a teller in a commercial bank had declined to accept it as a deposit. The Reserve Bank officials took the coin and told her they would send it to the mint to ascertain how much it is worth. They expected an answer "in a few days."

Steel Operations Continue to Drop To Lower Levels

Makers Appear Resigned to Dull Conditions for Rest of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Were conditions in the steel industry taken solely as an indicator of industrial activity generally a sorry picture would be presented. Steel operations are down to about 25 per cent of capacity, but luckily for the general situation most industries have not suffered so severe a reaction.

Moreover, the steel makers appear resigned to dull conditions over the rest of the year. A turn for the better is expected early in the new year if for no other reason than that consumers' stocks will have been considerably depleted by that time and a replenishing movement will be necessary.

The steel rail makers feel that the railroad coördinator has driven a hard bargain in forcing rail prices down to $36.75 a ton, the final compromise figure. They maintain that no profits will accrue at this price when consideration is taken of overhead and depreciation of plants and the expensive rail-making machinery. However, the orders, when placed, will at least keep labor forces intact.

Attention is now concentrated on what prices will be named on some 300,000 tons of track fastenings, including spikes, bolts, nuts, fish plates, angle bars, etc. The same processes will probably be gone through in arriving at prices.

In the case of both rails and track fastenings, however, production will probably not get under way on a large scale until near the time for laying the rails, that season starting in the spring.

Pig iron production declined 14 per cent in daily rate during October, with a net loss of 11 furnaces. The total production was 1,342,936 tons as compared with 1,522,257 tons in September. Steel ingot production for October will be announced today or Wednesday by the American Iron and Steel Institute, and a drop of 15 to 20 per cent is expected. The unfilled tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation will come out Friday and is expected to show another decline to a new low record.

Business is declining in all departments of the steel industry except tin plate, and here the current volume of orders continues highly satisfactory, with operations at 95 to 100 per cent of capacity. It is expected that the price which is to apply to first quarter business will be announced at the middle of the month, a substantial rise being expected from the present quotation of $4.65 a box. It is possible that $5 will be named.

Steel scrap shipments to Japan, Italy and Poland have been large in recent weeks due to the depreciation of the dollar in foreign currencies. In fact it is quite possible that these export shipments have exceeded domestic consumption.

Many Banks Allowed To Resume Business

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 6

COMPTROLLER of the Currency J. F. T. O'Connor says that 133 national banks, with aggregate frozen deposits of $124,940,000, were licensed, chartered or liquidated during October.

This compared with 95 having $92,347,000 frozen deposits which, he said, were licensed, chartered or liquidated in September.

"As a result of this activity by the Comptroller's department last month," Mr. O'Connor said, "55.4 per cent of all the national banks in the United States and the District of Columbia which remained unlicensed on March 16, following the bank holiday, had been licensed, chartered or liquidated by the first of November.

Declares NRA Has Qualities Of Permanency

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—While signs are beginning to appear forecasting some modification of NRA policies, any changes which may develop must not be regarded as an abandonment of principles, in the opinion of Mr. C. T. Revere, economist for Munds, Winslow & Potter, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in a current study of economic and business conditions.

"If one is justified in basing his judgment on recent expressions, editorial and otherwise, in the current press, he would be inclined to the view that there is a growing sentiment against NRA policies," says Mr. Revere. "This was unfortunate and perhaps inevitables.

"Opponents of the NRA seem to have forgotten that business and industry for several decades, in respect to markets and prices, at least, had been attempting to do much the self-same things demanded by the NRA codes, but they always had been barred from such coöperation by the archaic antitrust laws. When this coöperation was made compulsory, however, a spirit of antagonism arose.

"Again we state our conviction that the basic philosophy of NRA has unquestioned qualities of permanency. In respect to details, we may be warranted in looking for substantial modifications.

"Without doubt, popular misconceptions regarding Administration views and policies have served to increase befuddlement. For example, we have witnessed certain admonitions regarding the desirability of keeping profits within bounds. We do not for one moment believe that this conveys a condemnation of profits or the profit-making motive.

"Profits, and surplus above operating costs, have laid the basis for society's fund of capital for industrial development. Without profits—the excess over consumer needs—society today would be obtaining its illumination from tallow candles, hoisting its water by the windlass at the well, with transportation dependent on horse-drawn vehicles."

Austria's Lottery Loan to Be Used For Public Works

To Pay Also State's Debt to National Bank—Interest Is Tax Free

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—All subscribers will be amnestied for past irregularities in paying their taxes and for illegal transactions in foreign currencies, according to the provisions of Austria's new 50-year 4 per cent internal lottery loan for 330,000,000 schillings (about $55,000,000).

Funds obtained from this loan are to be used by the Government to provide employment for many jobless through public works projects and to settle the State's debt to the National Bank caused by the Credit-Anstalt crisis.

The loan, described here as the largest financial operation undertaken in Austria in many years, was issued at 98. Under the Lausanne Protocol, the guarantor states of Austria's first investment loan of 1923 were given the right of control over all future Austrian internal loans and have sanctioned this transaction. And it has been issued in accordance with a measure passed in March, 1930, by the Parliament, granting to the Government the power to float internal loans up to 725,000,000 schillings. Three hundred and thirty million schillings of this authorized sum had not been used.

The lottery scheme, combined with the loan, will provide prizes amounting to 3,000,000 schillings a year for the first 10 years. These will be distributed twice annually in March and September.

The principal annual prize is 1,000,000 schillings and there are in addition 2200 smaller ones. A single share of 500 schillings, in the course of 10 years, it is pointed out, might bring a return of more than 5,000,000. The investor, it is claimed, is secured against all fluctuations in the Austria currency and if the schilling goes down, he will be paid at its gold value while if it goes up, he will receive more.

Pre-war state loans also will be revaluated favorably to their holders, it is explained, if the proceeds are used for the new loan. Interest and lottery gains are free from all taxation. Leading life insurance companies, it is reported, are providing special arrangements for policy takers who pay with the bonds from the loan.

Interest Begins NOV. 10 ★
★ Write for folder, "Banking by Mail"
UNION SAVINGS BANK
216 Tremont St., Boston
(Between Boylston and Stuart Sts.)

The SECOND NATIONAL Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition
October 25, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$ 5,928,625.00	
Due from Banks	7,484,304.06	
United States Government Securities	6,082,466.83	
Bank Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount	14,628,077.76	
State and Municipal Securities	7,010,508.35	
Demand Loans	4,453,075.37	
		$45,587,057.37
Other Loans and Securities due within Ninety Days		6,897,219.70
Other Loans		6,455,789.55
Other Securities		3,164,062.40
Customers' Acceptance Liability	$ 2,037,315.91	
Less Amount in Portfolio	377,510.72	
		1,659,805.19
Furniture and Fixtures		300,000.00
Other Assets		142,212.04
TOTAL		$64,206,146.25

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$52,941,541.25	
Time	2,809,888.76	
		$55,751,430.01
Capital	$ 2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	258,682.93	
		6,258,682.93
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	$ 256,016.80	
Contingencies	32,000.00	
		288,016.80
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$ 2,285,527.23	
Less Amount in Portfolio	377,510.72	
		1,908,016.51
TOTAL		$64,206,146.25

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Extremes in Modern Art

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE absolutely opposite aims and ideals held by different schools of contemporary artists are well illustrated by two current London exhibitions. The annual display of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters is full—too full—of conscientious but uninspired transcriptions of things seen, records more or less faithful, in better or worse technique, or people who have sat for their portraits or of views in town or country which have appealed to the painters. Some few of the exhibits are much better as paintings than the others, but almost all are purely objective, that is, they attempt to mirror the thing as it is, not to comment on it or express any decided personal preference.

Entirely different is the collection of modernist paintings at the Mayor Gallery in Cork Street. Here it is an exception to find a painting concerned with any kind of representation of a thing seen. These exhibits are mostly what are called "abstract" paintings; that is, they aim at expressing something imagined by the painter. We may say therefore that these paintings are exclusively subjective.

These painters' imaginings are rarely related to recognizable forms in nature. Some few distort natural forms according to their fancy, but more give play to their imagination by the arbitrary arrangement of more or less geometrical figures. One of Mr. Ben Nicholson's "Compositions," for example, has something of the appearance of a gigantic slate on which a child has scrawled four-fifths of a rectangle in line, varied by a few serpentines and segments of irregular circles, and then plastered with a triangle, three or four large spots, a big chevron and a species of plastic polygon, all in different colors.

* * *

Now what exactly does this strange "Composition" express? Honestly, I do not know; and I very much doubt whether Mr. Nicholson knows. But there are people who like this painting, and some who bravely make an attempt to explain it. Mr. Herbert Read, who has just published a book on modernist art—"Art Now" (Faber: London. 12s. 6d.)—explains paintings of this character by reference to the theories of Freud and Jung, Mr. Read tells us:

> An increasing number of people find in certain works of art, which in the strict sense have no æsthetic appeal, a certain satisfaction which is neither intellectual nor sensational, but which must therefore be subconscious.

But how can we become conscious o. a subconscious satisfaction? This is not explained, and I venture to submit an alternative hypothesis. Is it not possible that the "certain satisfaction," to which Mr. Read alludes, has no more real existence than the imaginary new clothes of the Emperor in Hans Andersen's fairy story?

Professors and professional critics of art, like Mr. Read and myself, get so bored having to look week after week at hundreds and hundreds of dull, prosaically objective, not too well painted pictures of things seen that we become prone to hail with relief a painting out of the common that represents nothing but fragments of geometrical shapes. When such a painting possesses certain qualities, as this one by Mr. Nicholson does—a nice taste in the color harmony, a certain decorative feeling in the arrangement, a nicety in the craftsmanship of handling paint a'in to that of the house painter who makes a really good job of painting a lintel and doorpost—why then, I maintain, that any satisfaction we obtain from looking at this painting is derived from just these qualities we have noted, *and nothing more*. This geometrical fantasy may or may not charm us as a decoration, but neither Read nor Nicholson can convince anybody outside the pages of Hans Andersen that it has a profound philosophical significance.

* * *

It is not difficult for the jaded art critic to take an interest in these abstract paintings. He can at least get some fun out of Mr. Edward Wadsworth's "Composition on a Red Ground," with its sharply defined but incomplete memories of, apparently, fragments of a radiator and the inside of a gear-box. He can appreciate the decorative distinction of the pale-colored "Composition" by Mr. Paul Nash, and the calligraphic delicacy of the lettering in Mr. Max Ernst's strange manuscript still-life entitled "Substantives." All this, though difficult of comprehension to the public that sees few pictures, is comparatively easy for the critic who sees far too many.

On the contrary, what is far more difficult for the professional looker-on at art is to be quite fair and do justice to the more modest painter who is content to paint, as well as he can, something seen that has appealed to his sense of beauty. I say "modest" deliberately because the great danger of abstract painting is its liability to betray the artist into overweening conceit. By concentrating on "expression"—which usually means self-expression—an artist may come to consider his own ego of more importance than the whole visible universe. An artist who so thinks has lost all sense of proportion and is likely to be ruined, even as an artist, and certainly as a man.

* * *

At the Mayor Gallery all the paintings are quite different, and the critic is too stimulated by their variety and strangeness to be bored by looking at a couple of score. But at the Royal Institute there are 530 paintings, and most of them look very much alike. Most of them present things seen in a style we have seen hundreds of times before. It is hard work to search among this multitude for real talent and genuine feeling, for a vast quantity are merely hack works, pictures which have been manufactured according to a formula rather than painted with joy, true feeling and real inspiration. But if we search diligently enough we shall have some reward.

Though disciplined by stern draftsmanship, there is passion in the bright color with which Mr. Charles Ginner has painted "The Canal, Chester," and he communicates to us the thrill with which he noted the solidity of the houses and the airy recession of the perspective. Again, what genuine feeling is clearly expressed in the beautiful, tender color and intimate touches of Miss Ruth Doggett's "Beech Trees" and "Somerset Landscape." How different, but equally sincere and appealing, is the limpid, sunlit simplicity with which Mr. Iain Macnab records the fascination of the design he perceived in the piled up houses of "A Catalan Town." With what dignity of arrangement and poignant feeling for the beauty of creamy pigment has Miss M. L. Trench invested her tiny painting of "The Drawbridge, Chenonceaux." These few selections from the array at the institute suffice to prove that painting based on vision is far from being exhausted, and that true artists can always combine expression with an honest interpretation of things seen.

The Hopper Exhibition

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

WHEREVER Edward Hopper sets up his easel, America sits for its portrait. On the walls of the Museum of Modern Art until Dec. 7 are to be seen his pictures of dwellings that are without style but that have enormous character. New Englaand cliffs and lighthouses, store fronts in town and city, café interiors, urban roof-top vistas. He makes art, then, out of the familiar scene; and, often, the scene so homely that we have had to wait for him to discover its connotations of beauty for us.

It has been the literary fashion to visit ridicule upon architecture that has variously been designated as Early Pullman, late General Grant, Balaban & Katz middle phase; but Mr. Hopper gives appreciative, yes, enthusiastic, report of the artisan carpenters who sought to rear houses in forms of beauty. Without benefit of the charm of traditional styles, we have such enchanting things as his portrait called "Hodgkin's House," with its assimilation of French cottage windows, Swiss chalet decoration, American colonial mass, Yankee ship's carpenter doorway, village carpenter dormer and Montgomery & Ward awnings.

This ensemble deserves preservation just as surely as do the eighteenth century houses in which were captured the taste of the Georgians; and some day, we believe, just such a cottage as this will be transported bodily into the American wing of some museum in the United States. For the whole character of a time and a people is immured in this effort at art in home making in the rural districts of New England. Of similar import are the provincial flavors to be found in many variations throughout the United States, flavors that await from other artists the distillation that Mr. Hopper has provided for his subjects.

* * *

Or, take "Mrs. Acorn's Parlor," a water color painted in Rockland, Maine, in 1926. It would be exhibit A in any collection of the screamingly funny Victorian interiors that persons with a flair for modernist furniture would make. Yet as Mr. Hopper sees the ancient organ with its tendency to become a what-not in its upper story, that yellow velvet piano stool, the Turkish rug that was made in Indiana, the Morris chair that is a decadent libel on the man for whom it was named, the kerosene lamp with its swelling globe shade (with landscape decoration)—the whole thing takes on a character that is the product of all these things plus their associations, a thing that curiously imparts an idea: Home.

In this picture is to be seen at play Mr. Hopper's emotional command of light, and the complementaries of illumination and shade on surfaces and textures, not to realistic ends merely, but that there may be expression of the artist's elation Look at Mr. Hopper and you will fancy he is custodian of a great calmness. But that would be to miss the meaning of his poise. For his is a nature that is tingling with emotional appreciaton of nature, and of forms that unscholarly men have made out of their houses and factories in all sincerity. The vibration of this appreciation gets into his line and color, and the result is a series of pictures that sing one song as truly as Carl Sandburg chanted it in "Good Morning, America." Consider these lines in "Unintentional Paint":

> The flat gray banana store front
> is visited by a union painter with no intentions
> and a bucket of maroon paint
> and a pot of yellow.
>
> The high maroon banana store front
> sings its contralto with two stripes
> of yellow soprano on the door:
>
> The union painter meant nothing
> and we cannot attribute intentions
> to a bucket of maroon nor a pot of yellow.

* * *

"Camel's Hump" is composed in three broad planes, the grassy hilltop foreground washed by the gold of late afternoon sunshine, the middle-distance of heaved-up forms in the earth and the blue sky with its long sweeping wisps of cloud. The composition is dramatic in its use of light and shade and in its discovery of great rhythms of line, with the artist taking care to allow no marked interruptions in the continuity while utilizing small directional accents for the sake of variety. In "Hills, South Truro," we are given planes that ever mount, with intensity of observation noticeable in the relations of lines in balanced employment of harmonies and oppositions.

"Tables for Ladies," a view through a restaurant window into the display and dining space, attains to high pictorial ends with the use of wholly natural means—the row of grapefruit, the potted plants, the basket of fruit and even the price list all contributing to an effect luscious in its tonal values, taken with the figures of the waitress, the cashier and two diners. Mr. Hopper disdains decoration for its own sake in painting, yet he invariably attains to a pictorial whole because of the choiceness of his color and the vigor and liveliness of his design. His pictures exemplify a blending of four great qualities in composition, where painters too often are concerned with one or two qualities only; for in Mr. Hopper's work are to be found in balance decoration, realism, interpretation and expression.

Probably he considers none of these elements specifically; rather would they seem to be the totality that results from all the intuitions, emotions, thought and knowledge that enter into his painting. Vision there certainly is in all his pictures, a vision which at times becomes so merged with the processes of realization that one is often not able to discern in the finished painting the thematic idea that was the starting point of the composition. Here we have another instance of art disappearing into, or concealing, itself; a process identical with that achieved in the theater by accomplished dramatists and actors.

Mr. Hopper is perhaps best known to the general public through his etchings, of which there are a dozen on view in this show, exemplifying his command of line used with free expressiveness, with a large and bold design. Always is there a tangible feeling for atmospheric envelopment, and for the individual character that buildings take on with years of human use and long subjection to the forces of weather. From nine museums and from 20 private collections have come the 25 oils and 37 water colors.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Musical Bureau Inc. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Albert Renger

Scene From "[illegible]reen Table," as Presented by the Ballets Jooss.

The Ballets Jooss

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

HOPEFUL the issue or disheartening, a drama like "The Green Table," presented at the American début of the Ballets Jooss at the Forrest Theater on the night of Oct. 31, ought to arrive somewhere. The meaning of this piece of satire, this invention of the master of the troupe, Mr. Kurt Jooss seems to be that diplomacy and war finish just where they started; that nations negotiate, then fight, and finally negotiate again, returning to the precise point from which they set out. If such a generalization were true in affairs, which we all know it is not, it is hardly allowable in art, as Mr. Jooss could have discerned from study of the best theatrical examples.

Fair to remark, the happenings represented in the concluding scene of an action-play should indicate either advance or recession, and should bring in at least a few fresh and significant ideas. That the show may not seem inconsequential, the last of a series of mimetic pictures, instead of being an exact return to the first, and instead of repeating every detail of the original situation, should show the personages as having changed somewhat, inwardly, or outwardly, and should make us aware of the difference by a perhaps ever so slightly altered scheme of pose and gesture.

But Mr. Jooss rashly, if not perversely, violates the rule that a work for the stage should have a beginning, a middle and an end. He gets going, indeed, brilliantly enough, with his eight diplomatists ranged in conference, or conflict, around the board. Thereafter, he proceeds, too, on a very definite course, with episodes of men at the front and women at home. But when he comes to the wind-up, he resigns control of the material and lets the material control him. He permits retelling of a known story, brings the figures of picture No. 1 back to view again and has his double quartet, Messrs. Bergeest, Didelot, Frank, Kamrath, Pescht, Rosen, Stammer and Uthoff, reënact the scene in the same costumes and masks as before; not a variation anywhere, whether bend of body, turn of foot or wave of hand.

So Mr. Jooss damages, we cannot doubt, the prospects of his Green Table for surviving amongst the permanent furniture of the dance; not, though, his claim to renown as organizer and director of a spectacle. He knows as nobody else who has followed in the paths struck out by Isadora Duncan and by Diaghileff how to adapt technique to purpose. He never calls for a needless motion from his performers and never for an instant countenances a leap or a whirl executed for its own sake or to cause astonishment. Whatever he prescribes in a piece like "Impressions of a Big City," helps make the narrative lively; whatever in one like "Pavane on the Death of an Infanta," goes to make the description vivid; and whatever in one like "A Ball in Old Vienna," contributes to the effect of high and polite comedy.

Catch Mr. Jooss doing a tastless thing, you cannot; and he displays as good judgment and exhibits as sensitive choice in what he gives our ears to hear as in what he gives our eyes to see. Or, if we ought to say it otherwise, Mr. Fritz Cohen, musical director of the company, is as admirable in his way as the dance director is in his. Mr. Cohen provides two-piano music for the dancing, and he plays one of the pianos himself. He is composer of the music for "The Green Table." He and Mr. Hans Muller-Kray, the second pianist, performed the music of Tansman for "Impressions," that of Ravel for "Pavane" and the quaint waltzes of Lanner for "Ball in Old Vienna," with ability and discreetness not to be in any way questioned.

To sum the matter up, whoever likes style in art can attend an evening of the Ballets Jooss with all the satisfaction in the world. W. P. T.

'Thunder on the Left'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY'S "Thunder on the Left," dramatized by Jean Ferguson Black; settings by Aline Bernstein, staged by Anton Bundsmann, produced by Henry Forbes at Maxine Elliott's Theater, evening of Oct. 31.

Fantasy that means something is always so welcome in the theater that it is regrettable Miss Black did not find a way to make a clear pattern out of Mr. Morley's novel for stage use. So stirred were the spectators imaginatively by the idea of a child finding himself projected forward in time 20 years, into an adult world that puzzles and disheartens him, that the applause was warm and general.

* * *

It would seem that indecision as to point of view is the cause for the final confused effect. We begin with a children's party in which the little boy Martin wishes that he could look into the future. He gets his wish and we see him, grown up but with a child's outlook still, as guest at a week-end party which includes the other children also grown up. Phyllis is the wife of George, a complacent advertising writer, and they have two children. Ruth and Ben, now married, live only for pleasure. Joyce is also there, but she is a "half-way," living in the present with an adult's emotions, and conscious like Martin of her childish past which has been telescoped into the present.

Phyllis, too, we suspect, is a figment in this leap through the decades, for at one time she expresses foreboding that "tomorrow is not to be and yesterday never was," echo of Barrie's exercise on this theme in "Mary Rose." (Barrie made three plays out of the three phases of time-bridging that are all put together into one play by Miss Black.) Then there is Bunny, living at once in the present and in the past, unchanged from her childish guise and viewpoint. Three different states of transition, then, are used by Miss Black in her presentation of Martin, Joyce and Bunny. These states in turn are accepted by the audience, because they constitute the fantastic conditions upon which the story is built.

* * *

The difficulty arises from trying to orientate oneself in the play from any single point of view. Barrie achieved unity in his treatment of a similar theme in "Dear Brutus," when he showed us all the events through the eyes of the man who wished for a second chance. In "The Wisdom Tooth," by Marc Connelly, the man who is rebuked by his boyhood idealism provides the audience with the coign of vantage. In "Berkeley Square" we travel back through the centuries in mental companionship with Peter.

But in "Thunder on the Left" what character provides focus for the spectator? Martin, for the most part, and we can relish the play so long as we see and hear things with him through a child's understanding, as Barrie did in "Peter Pan" with the boy who refused to grow up. For Martin is still a child, as his talk proves, asking Phyllis if his hands are clean, chagrined when she reproves her children for talking with their mouths full (for so does he, too), and in all innocence expecting her to come and kiss him when he is tucked in bed. Confusion comes when the viewpoint shifts to Joyce. We are introduced into a world that has lost its innocence, and she submits to George's lovemaking. There is confusion, too, in the blending of Martin's identity with that of George.

Fantasy may be as clear as primer print because it can be made to operate according to a scheme logical to itself. An audience will accept any premises, however extravagant, and go forward with the author, enchanted, so long as he doesn't change the rules of his game in the course of the journey.

Miss Black attempts to use the omniscient convention that Mr. Morley employed in the novel, wherein he had unlimited fictional time; in a play there is time only to develop a single point of view with fullness. Projection of ideas in a play proceeds at a far slower pace than in a novel because the necessary accompanying illustrative action—involving actual human figures—may require an hour to realize in terms of drama the same ideas that could be connoted by a skilled writer in two minutes of reading time in a book. There are many such connotations in Mr. Morley's novel which cannot possibly be brought within the scope of an acted play.

"Thunder on the Left" receives much help from its performance, particularly from Mr. Bell's naïve Martin of the first two acts, Miss Warren's vital and unsentimental Phyllis, and Miss Dante's yearning Bunny. The children are superior in winsomeness to the usual stage juveniles, and their talk recalls the captivating quality of Tarkington's fictional children. What the acting could be if the play provided clear support for what the characters have to say and do cannot be discerned in the present bit of muddled playwriting. E. C. S.

'Sheppey'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WYNDHAM'S THEATER — "Sheppey," by W. Somerset Maugham.

"Sheppey," from the point of view of craftsmanship, is one of those rare pieces that deserve to be judged by the most exacting standards. Put to this high test, it leaves a little—a very little—to be desired. It has not complete unity of action. Its opening scene, in the barber shop where Sheppey is an assistant, is amusing; amongst its many virtues is the unexpected one of containing a lesson in salesmanship. The ease with which Sheppey sells a bottle of hair wash to a very unlikely customer should be a veritable spur to the ambitions of every commercial traveler who sees the play.

But this first act, so full of intrinsic merit, is not an entirely adequate introduction to the drama of which it forms a part. It gives too slight a hint of the seriousness to come, so that later in the evening the audience has somewhat violently to readjust its attitude toward what is going on before it.

Sheppey has won £8500 in a sweepstake. When the news reaches him he falls to the ground, and sees what he calls a great white light His character is transformed. His plans for giving his daughter a honeymoon in Paris, supplying his wife with a maid and buying for himself a little place in the country, he explains to his shocked and disappointed household, he intends to abandon. He has been reading the Bible, and one passage in particular—that about selling all that one has, and giving to the poor—has "knocked 'im all of an 'eap." His immutable determination is to follow that command to the letter, and he opens his house as a dwelling-place and a refuge to the most degraded and down-trodden of London's population. This scene is finely acted by Mr. Ralph Richardson as Sheppey; his voice, like the old tale of Percy and Douglas, stirs the heart more than a trumpet.

Hereabouts perhaps Mr. Maugham begins to lose somewhat the inspiration of his theme. He shows us not so much Sheppey as the effect that Sheppey has on his daughter and her half-baked, board-school-cultured fiancé. It is not a pretty sight; and it culminates in an attempt to get Sheppey certified insane. This attempt is defeated only by Sheppey's passing away in a scene which was handled by Mr. Maugham in such a manner, it seemed to us, as to cloud the true issues of the play. It is interesting to observe that Mr. Maugham, himself a physician by training, makes materia medica the instrument whereby this would-be disciple of Jesus is persecuted.

The play, remarkable in itself, is the occasion of some remarkably fine acting. The outstanding performance of the evening is Mr. Richardson's. It definitely establishes him in the front rank of English actors. Miss Laura Cowie, too, is extraordinarily good, as are Miss Angela Baddely as the objectionable daughter and Mr. Eric Portman as the insufferable school teacher. H. H.

The Johnson Collection Moves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

THE John G. Johnson art collection, housed for years according to Mr. Johnson's bequest in his old home at 510 South Broad Street, has been forced through financial vicissitudes of the city to abandon its own museum. Through the courtesy of the commissioners of Fairmount Park and the Philadelphia Museum of Art it has been installed in a series of seven new galleries within the new museum structure on the Parkway.

The entire Italian section of the noted collection was thrown open to the public Oct. 29 in the new quarters. It is the first time since Mr. Johnson's bequest that this section has been shown en bloc. The policy at the Johnson Museum had been to show parts of the collection rather than any one large section.

According to the provisions of the bequest, maintenance of the collection was to be met partly by funds provided for the purpose and partly by the city. In its present financial stress the city has not been able to give the necessary monetary assistance.

Removal of the collection to safer quarters so reduced the insurance outlay that the difference in funds was sufficient to build the series of seven new galleries in the Philadelphia Museum of Art. As a result that building now houses a museum within a museum, as the Johnson galleries have been erected by and are administered by the Johnson trustee, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. Hours for viewing the Johnson pictures coincide with the open hours of the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Mr. Johnson's object in developing his collection was to provide a generous source of art study material. Virtually all the great schools are represented in the collection, and the wisdom of Mr. Johnson's purpose has been amply demonstrated at the Johnson Museum, where students flocked to copy or study the paintings. Students, in fact, were almost the only visitors, because of the location of the building. Few Philadelphians ever set foot in the museum, although art lovers from out of town, and especially from Europe, made special pilgrimages.

The transfer of the collection to the Philadelphia Museum of Art is, according to Mr. Henri Marceau, curator of the Johnson art, temporary, and will remain in force only until the city can again operate the old galleries. Meanwhile more Philadelphians will be able to view the paintings and the degree of public interest in the Johnson art can be better judged. The Italian section will remain on view until public interest flags, and will then be replaced by another entire section devoted to Flemish primitives and early works by paintings of the Dutch school.

The present exhibition contains works by such masters as Paolo Veronese, Giovanni Bellini, Tiepolo, Titian, Andrea del Sarto and Canaletto, as well as many paintings by the less well known masters of the Italian school. Among the highlights are a fine portrait by Antonello da Messina, the painter who introduced into Italy the methods of the Flemish brothers Van Eyck, and who changed painting methods in his native Italy from the use of tempera to that of oil pigments. Titian is represented by a portrait of Archbishop Filippo Archinto of Milan, painted between 1554 and 1556 and depicting the favored emissary of Pope Paul III to the court of Venice as half hidden by a transparent curtain thus emphasizihg with a touch of satire his comparative isolation from the activities of the Papal Court.

Tiepolo is represented by two canvases, one of which represents "Venus at the Forge of Vulcan" according to Virgil's "Æneid." Excellent representation is also given the Venetian painters of buildings and waterways, notably the art of Canaletto, and of the lesser known Francesco Guardi, Michele Marieschi and Bernardo Bellotto. Through changing exhibitions all the sections of the Johnson collection will ultimately be shown. The Italian section, now on view, comprises some 300 of the collection's 1286 paintings.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

Schönberg in America

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

GREATLY talked about, though really little known, Mr. Arnold Schönberg, the composer, comes to America to pursue the calling of teacher. Fond of taking part in discussion, but disliking to pose as an authority, he seeks scope for his pedagogic talents in the United States, residing in Boston and making periodic visits here. Enthusiastic for imparting his ideas, but not liking to be called by the title of professor, he arranges to go to housekeeping, get his books about him, and start in upon the academic year.

Nothing so prosaic, surely, as that, and nothing so useful, either, was thought of in other days in event of Mr. Schönberg's ever appearing on western Atlantic shores. For according to earlier notions, a European of his artistic distinction would be brought over not, indeed, by the director of a school, but rather by the manager of a musical bureau, to be placed on exhibition in the concert hall, and to be sent on tour to all the big cities as a performer of some sort—possibly playing on an instrument and possibly conducting orchestras.

* * *

Mr. Schönberg, like certain of the historic masters of composition, may be described as a man of three periods. To his advantage, he wrote a work in the early part of his career, the string sextet, "Verklärte Nacht," which audiences seem universally to like, though they have had it presented to them more often in a large orchestral setting than in the original small chamber-music form. By no means to his disadvantage, he wrote a piece in the middle part of his career, the "Pierrot Lunaire," for a voice reciting to accompaniment of a small ensemble, comprising a pianist and string and wind executants, which stirred up a world of controversy. Lately, he seems to have joined in the return to classicism along with Mr. Stravinsky, the Russian modernist, with what result we shall learn when his Concerto for violoncello, or violin, and orchestra and his Concerto Grosso for string quartet and orchestra, after a couple of eighteenth-century scores, are brought out.

These new pieces, he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the day of his arrival, are free transcriptions, representing his own rather than the original composers' ideas. The neo-classic enthusiasm, however, is but a part of the story. He is going in for the stage as well as the platform and has committed himself to the writing of an opera—or will it, perchance, turn out to be a kind of oratorio?—on the theme of Moses and Aaron, himself the librettist.

* * *

Much remark has been made from time to time by reviewers on his employment of a 12-tone scale, though no very clear explanation of the scheme has been yet produced. Whatever it may be, it is a thing that its inventor, if Mr. Schönberg is the inventor, refers to in his own talk. In all hope, we shall learn its nature and be made acquainted with its use if he will only give a little public instruction regarding it.

To ward off charge of ungraciousness, we must acknowledge what Mr. Schönberg has already done by way of accounting for his methods. Readers will recall that he made an exposition of them in the music columns of The Christian Science Monitor not so many years ago; stating the case briefly, to be sure, but in frank tone and clear phrase just the same. He spoke pleasantly of this circumstance to his interviewer, when sailing up the Inner Bay of New York Harbor. If those who criticize his music would write from as common-sense a standpoint as he himself does, there might be better comprehension and more sensitive appreciation of him than now exists.

If we were to look at Mr. Schönberg's composing in the light of the seven rhetorical causes for the things that artists, and other persons also, do—chance, compulsion, nature, habit reason, passion and desire—we would be likely to conclude that he composed his pieces of low opus number, like the "Verklärter Nacht" sextet, the "Pelléas et Mélisande" tone-poem, the Quartet in D minor and the "Gurrelieder" cantata, under Wagnerian compulsion and from nineteenth-century habit, with nature a contributing influence. After a time, we note that reason begins to seize hold of him ("Five Orchestral Pieces"); then passion ("Pierrot Lunaire"); reason again, of a mathematical, rigidly ordered sort (Third String Quartet, date of 1926); and now, that a calm desire for the graceful, the beautiful and the elegant has taken possession of him.

Nowhere, however, does there appear a sign of his acting upon mere chance. Certainly his 12-tone scale is no haphazard mechanism. Veritably, it falls to his hand straight from Bach and Beethoven. In sum, he studies, observes, looks within himself, meditates new designs, gets into a rage of utterance and moderates his wrath by turns; but practices guesswork, never.

Martin-Harvey in 'The Bells'

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

SAVOY THEATER—"The Bells," by Leopold Lewis, produced Oct. 3, 1933. This revival of "The Bells" at the Savoy Theater is the first occasion on which Sir John Martin-Harvey has played in central London Irving's old part of the burgomaster Mathias. This was the rôle in which Irving first achieved fame; Sir John comes to it as a player whose reputation is already highly and securely established. This is well, for "The Bells" is not a play that affords real scope for the exercise of Sir John's peculiar and distinctive powers.

Sir John's reading of the character of Mathias differs entirely from history's account of that of Irving. Irving, we are told, emphasized the terror of the part. As we listen to the play now we can unhesitatingly distinguish those parts of it on which Irving must have laid special emphasis. Sir John Martin-Harvey's ability does not lie in the exploitation of things dark and dreadful. He passes lightly over all those aspects of Mathias's character on which Irving is said to have dwelt so tremendously. The avarice and morbidity of Mathias are submerged in his unaffected love for his wife and daughter; and when, as he hears the ringing in his head, he calls out in overwrought protest, "Not those bells again!", the cry is more like one of anguished rebellion against a universe that is using him unfairly than the voice of a stricken conscience. There are moments of great loveliness in the performance, but they are moments alien to the obvious temper of the play. Sir John attempts the tour de force of finding beauty where no beauty is, but only terror; and he goes down in honorable defeat. Miss N. de Silva in the tiny part of the burgomaster's wife supplements his conception of Mathias admirably.

Sir John's production is not so satisfactory as his acting. How is it that the wind-machine in the first act so punctually ceases its operations at the precise moment that it becomes essential for us to hear what is being said on the stage? And why is the burgomaster's house plunged so precipitately into darkness whenever a crisis arises? Mathias may legitimately congratulate himself on having an alternative kind of illumination handy in the form of limelight for use on these occasions. H. H.

The Theater Guild will make a musical version of DuBose Heyward's play, "Porgy," produced by the guild in 1927. George Gershwin will do the musical setting, his brother Ira the lyrics and Mr. Heyward the libretto.

Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows" has been purchased for filming by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Helen Hayes, who appeared in the play in 1926, will have the leading rôle on the screen.

Olga Katzin, Reynold Evans, Charles Brokaw, Irving Morrow and Frances Moran have been added to Katharine Cornell's repertory company which will tour this season with "Romeo and Juliet," "Candida" and "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

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Boston Harbor's Once Wooded Islands To Get New Dress of Forest Green

Islands that stud Boston's harbor are to be refurbished with greenery and flowers. Preyed upon by thundering winds, swirling rain and prodigal ax, these once emerald splotches in a blue sea have become gaunt and shorn of their old beauty.

Now the National Park Service, the City of Boston and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation acting in coöperation are to employ the services of the CCC and will reforest certain of these islands.

When the privateers and the adventurous Cabots sailed their little ships into Boston Harbor, these islands were masses of green rising from the sea like an enchanting sample of the mainland beyond, as Samos and the Cyclides praised the Athenian shores.

Today Boston's islands bristle with prisons, fertilizer plants, naval barracks, forts and lighthouses. Commerce, teeming at the piers, belching smoke and supplanting trees with chimneys and earth with paving blocks, has crept out and marked these islands after its fashion.

There is Deer Island 4½ miles out from Commonwealth Pier, the outpost of the harbor. Upon its denuded surface, where droves of deer once roamed at will, the escarpments of the prison catch the first Bostonward beams of the rising sun. On Apple Island a lone apple tree has withstood the marauding influence of careless commerce and the indomitable sea and from its brave isolation, pilots take their range. There is Castle Island, two miles out from the docks, one of the oldest military posts in the nation, the Colonial Gibraltar. There is Spectacle Island, inelegant of smell and repelling to the eye in its plain ugliness. There is Long Island with its elaborate hospital, and Governor's Island, snuggling against the mainland, every one of its 72 acres replete with traditions concerning Governor Winthrop, Governor Bradford and Myles Standish.

Within the arms of the harbor all told there are Hangman's Island, Moon Island and Nut Island, which are particularly the concern of the State; there are Apple Island, Deer Island, Long Island, Rainsford Island, Spectacle Island and Thompson Island, which are particularly the concern of the city of Boston.

There are some 35 islands in the harbor. First attention will probably be given to those owned by the Federal Government. They are Castle Island of 22 acres, Deer Island of 182 acres, Gallups Island of 25 acres, George's Island of 40 acres, Governor's Island of 72 acres, Little Hog Island of 9 acres, Long Island of 216 acres, Lovell's Island of 71 acres, Peddocks Island of 191 acres and Spectacle of 61 acres.

Reforestation of the islands has been under consideration since last March when Mr. Richard Parkhurst of the Boston Port Authority called the matter to the attention of Gov. Joseph B. Ely. Favorable consideration has been accorded generally to the project. Mr. H. E. Weatherwax of Amherst, director inspector for National Park Service, has inspected the islands and has applied to Washington for a spur camp of about 40 men to be housed in the United States Army barracks on one of the islands during the planting season. The proposal is now on the list in Washington as an approved subject.

Motion Pictures

Wells Horror Story

"The Invisible Man," now at the RKO Keith Theater, is based on one of Mr. H. G. Wells's early romances of natural science, and brings out the camera man's bag o' tricks in full measure. Nowhere else but on the screen could an invisible man be made so potently visible—now headless, now trunkless—and always menacing. The effect is ghastly. Ladies, you may risk it if you want to, but it will make the feathers in your hats stand on end.

Griffin, a young chemist, dabbles with potions and ancient recipes until he discovers and applies the way to become invisible. But there he is stuck. In order to work his way back again to visibility (he is still solid and can make himself horribly apparent with the aid of clothes), he tries to seclude himself in a village inn to carry on his experiments, but the curiosity and consternation of the proprietors and villagers interrupt and drive him to desperate deeds. (The concoction that wiped him out from human view has also made him deranged.) Mr. Claude Rains packs eerieness into the disembodied voice of this highly imaginary person; or stalks about with a bandaged head or none at all, in a most horrific manner.

Miss Gloria Stuart (a young woman who seems to have a knack for getting mixed up in mystery stories) is the girl who loves the unfortunate young man and Mr. Henry Travers (a grade A comedian when he is allowed to be) is her wise and serious father. With a jolt of surprise and pleasure, we noted Mr. E. E. Clive (once beloved of Bostonian theatergoers) in a village policeman's uniform, and you can depend upon it, he made his small rôle tell. Is this his first screen appearance? Surely here is an actor with much to offer the medium.

The distinguished direction is due to Mr. James Whale; the fanciful photography to Mr. Charles Edeson and the clever makeup work to Mr. Jack Pierce.

Gilded Cage Stuff

Poor Miss Sally Eilers, on the Keith-Boston screen this week in "Walls of Gold," is compelled to wear stacks of expensive clothes, dress her hair a new way for each pose, and suffer a loveless marriage in return for these benefits. For although her husband is slyly wicked in Mr. Ralph Morgan's best manner, he is also fabulously rich (a steel merchant, too—this must have been before the depression). But Miss Eilers really loves his nephew, Mr. Norman Foster, although we don't see how a young man of his juvenile behavior can awaken anything but the maternal instinct in any woman of voting age. The story, by the way, is by Miss Kathleen Norris, which may explain a great deal. And are the lovers happily united in the end? And is Mr. Morgan conveniently catapulted out of the picture? The story is by Miss Norris, the picture was made in Hollywood and the answer is in the affirmative. And it doesn't matter in the least whether you see the picture or not.

On the stage, Miss Kate Smith, with her voluminous good nature, sings her most popular radio hits in a big voice. As mistress of ceremonies, she exudes exuberance—even dances a few steps. A young rope dancer, Mr. Don Cummings, is rather nice. Jack Miller and his Band contribute the music, which to the inexpert in these matters seems to consist of one rhythm and two harmonies. M. L.

Monitor News Radiocasts

Monday— 11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon

Tuesday, Wednesday } 12:00—12:15

Thursday— 11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon

Friday, Saturday } 12:00—12:15

The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual.

Theaters

Children's Players Return

It is a pleasure to report the return of the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater Company to Boston—and to the Repertory Theater, where the audience will be more comfortable and the setting and actors appear to better advantage on the stage than was the case last year.

"The Five Little Peppers" was the play chosen to inaugurate the series of six plays to be given monthly on Saturday mornings and afternoons during the season. Its appeal is to the very young and the very ingenuous—a perennial favorite of childhood by Miss Margaret Sidney, dramatized by Mrs. Major. Because Mrs. Major knows children, she rightly estimates the dramatic value of making a birthday cake for mother as the substance of the first act. It is what the children themselves would do; they live in the action and respond to it intensely. The five little Peppers and their mother are poor and almost unbelievably good. After a series of more or less disheartening experiences, mixed with the simple blessings of family life, great good fortune comes in the end. It leaves a pleasant taste in the children's mouths and the sheen of exemplary behavior in their hearts.

More than that, the company is the only one we now have, even transiently, in Boston to keep the living theater before the children, to develop their sense of beauty and prevent their becoming wholly movie-minded.

Miss Viola Roache played the mother with sweetness and sincerity. An outstanding member of the cast was Freddy Goodrow, whose Joel was a startlingly realistic picture of small-boy enthusiasm and vitality. Mr. Robert Josselyn, a sensitive and earnest young actor, contributed a faithful characterization as big brother Ben.

The next play will be "Curdie, The Princess and the Goblin." M. L.

Boston Art Notes

Eliot O'Hara

After an interval of two years Mr. Eliot O'Hara exhibits aquarelles at Doll & Richards. He has been globe-trotting again, his latest perengrinations being in South America.

When Mr. O'Hara appeared upon the rostrum of art exhibitors some half dozen years ago, painting was his hobby; today it is a full-time job He has the perdurable qualities of a painter who continues to progress even after he has found an approving public. He has the curiosity to explore for new subjects, and the tenacity to develop the method of depiction that best suits them. Today Mr. O'Hara stands upon solid ground as a craftsman, he covers his technical traces and his pictures are well integrated. He has never attempted naturalistic effect in his landscapes; if anything, he works more and more in the other direction of conventionalization. The scenic ensemble seems to be his objective and he distributes details and marks off spaces with such an effect in mind. His palette, multihued, is conventional. He is becoming more articulate in painting sunlight. Mr. O'Hara selects a few lines, a rough contour or two and completes his characterization. He does not attempt to suggest detail.

Although we have a number of vagabond water colorists in our midst, few have ventured as far afield as Mr. O'Hara. Here we see scenes of Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina and Brazil. His eyé apprehends panoramas, mountain vistas, snow-capped peaks, picturesque elevations silhouetted sharply against the skies. South America is rich in natural beauty, a challenge to the painter.

In Peru he painted some village subjects — a church, a Conquistador's palace, a hotel room. Subjects at closer range he endows with some qualifying texture and grants a few distinguishing details. Architecture therefore becomes more naturalistic The latter subjects seem more indigenous; the scenic pictures might be made in any country. D. A.

Life Term in Kidnaping

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 6 (AP)—George McGee, 21, was sentenced to life imprisonment by a jury which convicted him Nov. 3 of participating in the $30,000 ransom kidnaping of Miss Mary McElroy, daughter of the city manager. The State had demanded the extreme penalty, a verdict voted against McGee's brother, Walter, at a previous trial.

Music

Pro Arte Quartet

The Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels gave a concert last evening in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library. This concert was bestowed upon the public without charge by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, whose beneficence has also provided for three concerts by the same ensemble at Paine Hall, Harvard University, tonight, and Wednesday and Friday evenings of this week.

Last night's program was made up of Mozart's Quartet in B flat major (K. 458), Bartók's op. 7 and Beethoven's op. 74. The Pro Arte group is one of the finest chamber organizations now extant, and the performaance last evening was well up to their high standards. Yet the concert, for all its attractive appearance on paper, became rather a weariness to the flesh and the spirit before the evening was over; not so much through any fault in execution or in the music itself as because the chosen compositions were insufficiently diverse in style.

In view of the composers involved, this may sound like nonsense; but a little consideration will make its sweet reasonableness evident. For all these works are marked by sudden and violent dynamic contrasts and by an abrupt and uningratiating utterance. Yes, even the Mozart; though this effect may have been due in part to the extraordinary vigor which is perhaps the chief distinguishing feature of the Pro Arte style. Only in one instance throughout these three scores is there a passage of long sustained lyric flow, and that, surprisingly enough, is in the opening movement of the Bartók, a tremendously impressive crescendo of a singular loveliness. The juxtaposition of the Bartók and the Beethoven was instructive at least; it brought out clearly that if Beethoven was writing with the guns of the French in his ears, Bartók must have been equally disturbed by something, perhaps the discomforts of travel in search of peasant music.

People's Symphony Orchestra

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, gave the second concert of its season in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon. Miss Leonora Cortez was soloist in Beethoven's C minor Piano Concerto. The other items were Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture; the Air from the Serenade for Strings, in D major, and the Fugue from the Suite in E major, by Arthur Foote, and the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven.

The concert was distinguished by the musicality of the conductor's interpretations and by the technical competence of the playing. The accomplishments of the string choirs were displayed to advantage in Mr. Foote's charming Air and well-made Fugue. The playing of the symphony was marked by precision and by good expression, and the tone quality was on the whole creditable. If at times the body of tone was inadequate for the revelation the conductor was striving for, let us remember that the orchestra has made extraordinary progress under its new leadership. Miss Cortez's performance of the concerto showed a good technical equipment and a grasp of form; but her tone inclined to hardness and her phrasing to stiffness. L. A. S.

Fritz Kreisler

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Fritz Kreisler played to an audience that filled the hall. The program consisted of the Grieg Violin Sonata in C minor, the Bach Chaconne, the Chausson "Poème," shorter pieces by Mozart, a violin arrangement of a pianoforte Impromptu of Schubert, and a set of five Caprices by various composers.

The same well-rounded tone of this artist was again in evidence yesterday; the same cunning in the bow arm revealed itself upon innumerable occasions. Only when he reached the final group of Caprices did one realize that Mr. Kreisler's powers do not allow so taxing a finale, although there would probably be some difference of opinion as to just which number might be omitted. Certainly "La Chasse" by Cartier should be retained, a delicate bit of program music, played in masterly fashion. Nor would lovers of Grieg omit that composer's tuneful though somewhat trite sonata, played yesterday in so musical a manner as to freshen the contents.

To one listener, Mr. Kreisler reached the peak of his performance in the "Poème" by Chausson, although each of his numbers received enthusiastic applause from the audience. Nor would a review of the concert be complete without special mention of the fine accompaniments of Mr. Carl Lamson, and his excellent support in the taxing piano part of the Grieg sonata. G. M. S.

Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: American folk art; English sporting prints and books; special showing of the newly restored altarpiece by Roger van der Weyden.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court) — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sunday, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Drawings from the collection of Charles Loeser, through November; Japanese prints from the Duel Collection, through Nov. 13; Japanese scroll paintings of eighth to eighteenth centuries, and Etruscan art, both through Dec. 31. Also early German and Italian prints.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Native insects; undersea life; ducks; model of "Flying Cloud"; New England crafts; small mammals; Chinese handwork; ivory carvings; Satsuma ware; cloisonne.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by Carroll Bill. Through Nov. 11.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Exhibition of old lithographs of ducks and birds.

Boston Public Library—Prize winners and runnersup in the annual House Beautiful contest. Through Nov. 12.

Adrian Gallery—Portraits and landscapes by Ester Blungren.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Contemporary modern paintings.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of Laura Cooms Hills's pastels of flowers. Paintings in water color by Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 18.

Boston Art Club—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Mrs. Lilla Cabot Perry. Through Nov. 18.

Holman's Print Shop—Lithographs by Samuel Prout.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Prints in various media by Hawaiian artists. Also etchings of Chinese fantasies and other subjects by Thomas Handforth.

Guild of Boston Artists — Fall members' exhibition. Continuing indefinitely.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of American war posters from the collection of Fred A. Wilson. Through Nov. 8.

Grace Horne Galleries — Paintings and drawings by Umberto Romano. Nov. 6-25.

Adrian Gallery—Portraits and landscapes by Ester Blungren.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of oil portraits and landscapes by Elizabeth Bartlett. Nov. 6-17.

Grace Horne Galleries — Paintings and drawings by Umberto Romano. Nov. 6-25.

Junior League of Boston, Inc.—Exhibition of loaned collection of modern French etchings, prints, drawings, lithographs, etc., including Cezanne, Picasso, Van Gogh, Gaugin, Andre Lhote, Manet, Degas and Renoir. Nov. 6-18.

Oregon Business Seeks Immigration Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Modification of the Immigration Act to provide for the admittance of Japanese under quota provisions adopted for other countries has been recommended by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, in a resolution recently adopted.

The Portland body, by this move, is coöperating with the California Council on Oriental Relations.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service." Tuesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE—First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Wednesday, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

TAMPA—Daily, including Sundays 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY — Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA—Third Tuesday of each month, 4:00-4:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-286m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK — First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

DES MOINES—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WOC-WHO, 1000kc-300m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKBC, 1360kc-200m.

Missouri

KANSAS CITY—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI — Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND — Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS — Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGDY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 630kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH — Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANGELO — First and third Wednesdays, 12:32-12:47 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—Mon., Tues., Wed., Dec. 18, 19, 20, 8:45-9:00 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

LONG BEACH — Daily except Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m.; Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time. Station KGBM, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday evening of each month, 9 p. m., local time. Station 1ZR, 1090kc-275m.

Loew's Earnings Decline

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Loew's, Inc., reports for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 net income of $4,034,289, equivalent after dividends on the preferred stock to $2.14 a share of common. In the preceding fiscal period the company had net income of $7,961,314 or $4.30 a share.

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Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-632 CONGRESS ST., 599 CONGRESS ST
Both famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call.

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"A Good Store in a Good Town"
Headquarters for
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First-Class Jewelry of All Kinds
Jewelers for 83 Years
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

Boutwell's Filling Station
24-HOUR SERVICE
76 South Main Street
Concord, N. H.

Endicott Furniture Co.
Complete House Furnishers
CASH OR CHARGE
1 So. Main Street
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We do quality work at reasonable prices.

B. Bilsborough & Sons
Painters and Paper Hangers
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CRANKCASE SERVICE
Motor Reconditioning a Specialty
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The FRIENDLY SHOP
WINTER STYLES in HATS
definitely established
High Shades and Dressy Models
We also invite you to visit our CHRISTMAS SHOP for unusual gifts.
69 NORTH STATE STREET Phone 1816

FUR COATS
feature
dependable quality
and smart fashion!
HARRY G. EMMONS

The MARCY STORE
Nemo-Flex Corset Shop Service
We invite your patronage, and desire to serve. Hosiery, Silk Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Novelties.
79 NORTH MAIN STREET

Get Facts
Master Kraft Oil Burners
Plumbing and Heating
NELSON DANE
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12 SCHOOL ST., CONCORD, N. H.
Draperies
Distinctly Different

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Oysters Are Now in Season
Shipments received daily.
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Building—Repairs—Remodeling
Your repair dollar accomplishes more now
Save money by making improvements now
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The Best of Everything for Your Table
7 North Main St., Concord, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

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Insurance of All Kinds
2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Fitch's Tea Room
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 NORTH MAIN STREET
CONCORD, N. H.

SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
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Only the HEATROLA has the INTENSI-FIRE AIR DUCT
10 Models to choose from—a size and a style to fit every requirement, every budget, every taste.
Be sure it's a genuine HEATROLA
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
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Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
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Har Mac Good Clothes
For Men and Boys

CONSTANT COMFORT and Enna Jettick Shoes
Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.

BROWN & BATCHELDER
CONCORD'S BEST CLOTHING HOUSE
Stetson Hats Interwoven Hose

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NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr. Phone 3080

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OPTOMETRISTS
Prompt and Efficient Service
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Dealer in
PAINTS, OILS, etc.
Also
House Painter and Paper Hanger
Wall Papers and Mouldings
Best of Service Guaranteed
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Ladies' Outer Apparel
Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
96 N. MAIN STREET TEL. 635

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For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
Daily and Sunday Papers
Prop. W. N. Hanson 84 So. Street

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FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
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TEL. 1000
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Lumber, Builder's Supplies and Coal

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288 CONANT STREET Telephone: 6604

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Plumbing and Heating
Oil Heaters
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Kalsomining, Paperhanging and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done
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Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

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fuel and range oil grain farm machinery
1107 ELM ST.
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Musical Mdse. Music
Piano Tuning Radio Service
Piper-McIntire Co.
Tel. 203
333 ELM STREET

Green's Flower Shop
Every Occasion Calls for Flowers and We Have Flowers for Every Occasion
MEMBER OF F. T. D.
Hanover and Chestnut Streets

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MANCHESTER (Continued)

Outing Flannel Pajamas
$1.50—$1.95—$2.50
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$1.50 to $4.00
Wool Stockings
35c, 3 for $1; 50c to $1
CHAS. M. FLOYD CO.
ELM STREET

A. A. Mooney Furniture Co.
223 FRANKLIN ST.
We invite you to visit our store and inspect our large display of Household Furnishings
You will be delighted with our assortments and prices.

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STEELE'S SERVICE STORES
Also Many Other Products Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
815 CHESTNUT ST. ELM ST.
Phone 296 Phone 4567

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THE LEAVITT CO.
Sensational
Anniversary Sale
STARTS THURSDAY
Read the papers! Plan now to come! Leavitt's biggest sale of the year, with breath taking bargains in hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of wonderful things.

M. P. HALEY
The Women's Style Shop
Street and Afternoon Dresses
A wide variety of new fashion
New Winter Coats
of superior fashion

Indera Knitted Slips and Underskirts
From the time cool days appear the question of how to dress for warmth and comfort. These garments fit the figure without wrinkles, and they do not crawl up around the hips.
From $1.29 to $2.98
James W. Hill Co.

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Office and Factory: 485 Elm Street
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DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
Watches, Diamonds of the better grade
We are pleased to serve you with quality merchandise.
926 Elm Street

Children's Book Week
is the time to select
Christmas Book Gift's
Rust Craft Cards for all occasions
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

Goodman's Bookstore
25 HANOVER STREET
The Up-to-Date Bookstore of New Hampshire

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
804-832 CANAL STREET PHONE 1373
See New Model 6F2 Easy Washer
It has the Easy Electric Pump that does away with all lifting of water; also it is equipped with the No-slip Safety Wringer. Terms 10% down, balance in easy monthly payments.
Public Service Co. of New Hampshire

Green Acre Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk, Home Made Ice Cream Cake, Pies and Cookies.
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Manchester Coke
Manchester Gas Co. Phone 1216

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COAL COKE WOOD RANGE OIL
C. E. WALKER & CO.
STATE and MARCY STREETS Tel. 236

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Say it with Flowers
Stewart Ritchie, Florist
22 Washington Square Tel. 918

King's Battery and Electric Auto Service Station
Tel. 1495
44 Marlborough St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

BOSTEL'S GARAGE
K. BOSTEL, Prop.
GARAGE—REPAIRS—SUPPLIES
Battery, Self Starter and Ignition Work
54-56 EAST BOWERY ST. Tels. 152-153
DUCO REFINISHING STATION

Belmont Delicatessen
Now Associated With
CLOVER FARM STORES
Merchandise now can be procured here at competing low prices.
70 BROADWAY Tel 1445

The Century Store
William Leys
Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 THAMES STREET

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Milk, Cream, Butter, Buttermilk
We invite you to inspect our Plant at any time.
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CHEVROLET
Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Service Agency in Newport, R. I.
Tel. 703 37 MILL STREET

BOSTON STORE
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Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

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Tel. 40

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(Home-made Cakes, Pies and Bread)
24 BROADWAY Tel. 2273

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FOR FISH
Tel. 2460 102 Thames Street

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ELECTRIC COMPANY
Construction—Apparatus
16 BROADWAY Tel. 146

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PRINTING
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Telephone 3107

The D. J. Sullivan Company
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Fuel Oils
Telephone 575
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William E. Sullivan
Arthur L. Sullivan

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Founded 1882
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I also carry Heinz, Monarch and Hatchet Brand Products
Telephone 11 26 BROADWAY

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Distributors of
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When in Brattleboro Make the
BROOKS HOUSE GARAGE
YOUR HEADQUARTERS
STORAGE, SERVICE, WASHING
Day or Night
MANLEY BROS. CO., Inc.

BARROWS COAL CO. Inc.
High Grade Coal
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Tel. 852 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

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WE DO OUR PART
NACHMAN'S
TWIN-SWEATER SUITS
Are the Season's Most Popular Ensemble
PRICES START AT
$2.98

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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From $2.50 up
FALCONER'S

NORFOLK

Ames & Brownley
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Gifts
for Men
for Boys
for Women
for Girls
for Homes
Complete Selections of Fine Merchandise—Honestly Priced

NRA WE DO OUR PART
(Your Duds in Our Suds)
Fairfax Family Laundry
719-721 Fairfax Avenue
Phones 25434-27314

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(On Great Bridge Road—R. No. 3)
THE WONDER PLANT OF THE SOUTH
B. H. DARDEN & SON, Owners
PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS
Dardens Milk — Babies' Friend
Phones—Chestnut 13 F 3 Berkley 837
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Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Store Phone 24548
GREENHOUSE STORE
24th and Colonial Ave.
NRA
Wm. J. Newton Inc.
FLORIST Phone 22786
307 GRANBY STREET

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE CORP.
Hardware and Building Materials
603 MIDDLE ST. Phone Portsmouth 1061

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Berry-Burks Co.
GRACE at SIXTH, RICHMOND
"A Good Store to Buy Good Clothes"
—for Men
—for Boys
—for Women
Women's Millinery, Shoes and Ready-to-Wear Garments
On Third Floor

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THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES
WOMEN'S
SPORTS APPAREL

RUGS— CLEANED and STORED
VAULTS for FURS and SILVER
W. FRED RICHARDSON
Security Storage Company
INCORPORATED
3-3573

S. H. Cottrell & Son
FUEL OIL
COAL, COKE, WOOD
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

31 Years
of Successful Laundering Through Quality and Service
Dial 3-9157
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

DIAL 4-8661 Willard Batteries
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

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"Mother's Real Helper"
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DIAL 3-1911

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Dial 2-1671

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ALSO 522 13TH STREET, N. W.
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Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

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West End Cleaners and Dyers
2 PLAIN GARMENTS Cash and Carry 85c
Call and Deliver $1

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Feet First
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Propst-Childress Shoe Co.

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

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ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

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FLOWERS
Stores in Roanoke, Martinsville and Charlottesville, Virginia, also in Bluefield, Princeton and Welch, West Virginia.

NATALIE SHOPPE
Smart Apparel for the Woman and Miss at popular prices
301 SO. JEFFERSON ST. Telephone 678

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"Cheer Up"
Zoric Garment Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
NRA WE DO OUR PART
Let us have that dress or suit to be dyed and you will be pleased.
Phone 21-125
ELITE LAUNDRY CO.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Don't Say Bread Say
HOLSUM
There's A Difference in Bread
THE ASHLEY BREAD COMPANY

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BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Perfection
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

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Formerly Martha Washington Candy Shop
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C. H. KAUTZ, *Prop.*

JONES PURE FARM SAUSAGE
REEVES FOOD MART
919 Quarrier Street Phone Cap. 25-101

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Accredited Holstein Herd
Sarah S. Dawley, *Owner* Ph. Capitol 34-030

Zenda Shops
LEE STREET
LE GANT OF YOUTHLASTIC
Won't ride up—nor slip down! Stretches like elastic—controls like cloth!

ELK BAKERY
The Home of GOOD BAKERY PRODUCTS
PHONE CAPITOL 32-753
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PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
Redfern Coat Days
November 13-14

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MEZZANINE FLOOR
Stonewall Jackson Hotel
PHONE 4036

Empire Laundry Co.
CLEANERS TOWEL
DYERS COAT
RUG CLEANERS APRON SERVICE
Phones 600-601-602

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ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

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THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.
WE APPRECIATE your business and you will appreciate our quality and service. We are specializing in imported and domestic food specialties.
Sanitary Delicatessen
321 8TH STREET

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"Premier" Canned Goods
Crosse & Blackwell Jams and Jellies
Groceries and Meats of High Grade
Tel. 9120, 9129 917 8TH STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

CADILLAC LA SALLE
OLDSMOBILE
BUICK PONTIAC
Sales and Service
Thackston Motor Company
Phone 8107 502 FOURTH AVE.

THE PRINCESS SHOPPE
911 THIRD AVENUE
Smart Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and MILLINERY

Bradshaw - Diehl - Romer Co.
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

George H. Wright Co.
CUSTOMS TAILORS
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing Furnishings 10th and 4th Ave.

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
Phone 23394

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Christmas Cards
See "THE OWL"
and you will see the best of all
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Ph. Whg. 3868 917 Market St.

HOMESTEAD INN
Real Home Cooking Lunches and Dinners
Open Sundays 12 to 8
Special Sunday Dinner
We make all our own pies and cakes according to our own old-fashioned recipes.
15TH AND EOFF STS.
Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Francy, *Proprs.*

NRA WE DO OUR PART
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
ENNA JETTICK
$4.40—$5
SHOES FOR WOMEN
WALTER D. GILBERT CO.
20 ELEVENTH STREET

HENDERSON'S
12th and Chapline St. (opp. P.O.)
Delicious Ice Cream
Sodas and Sundaes
Campbell H. Henderson, Mgr.

Mulroy Valet Service
High Class Cleaning and Pressing
66 FIFTEENTH STREET
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HOME PEARL LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING
Careful Attention Prompt Service and Each Article Sterilized
1219 EOFF STREET Phones 540, 4250

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

WESTON, MASS. — 7-room house, newly built, hardwood floors throughout, tile bath, all conveniences, Silver Hill section; can be bought for $6000. Call Waltham 2657.

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NORTH SHORE—Private residence, overlooking Sound, 5 rooms, refrigeration, heat, gas, garage, $85; 26 minutes N. Y. C. Plaza 3-0563.

ROOMS TO LET

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Rooms facing large park are available at 47 High Street. Call 1600-W for details.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 and 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private baths, home cooked meals served temptingly.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.
TO LET—Large sunny house, in perfect order; good neighborhood; handy to churches, schools and cars; reasonable rent. Jam. 0726.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

OLIVE HOUSE—Comfortable home for rest and study or experienced attention to those needing it. 243 E. Olive St., Long Beach, N. Y. Long Beach 3328.

HELP WANTED — MEN

EXPERIENCED man (white) for part time cleaning; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box E-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED, responsible young woman, Christian Scientist preferred, to take infant out in pram. MRS. SEELY, Kenmore 4171 (Boston).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A-1 BURROUGHS bookkeeper desires position with reliable Boston firm; excellent banking and commercial experience. Box T-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FILING, receptionist, telephone operator, familiar all systems, A-1 Wall St. houses. Tel. Circle 7-0240, Apt. 84, New York City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, college education, exceptional background; interview desired. MARIE LOUISE FORSTER, Hanlon Ave., Queens Village, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-4167.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, white, wants permanent position. J. BAHN, 107 Riverside Drive, Madison, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES, gentlemen sell outstanding assorted chocolates, appealingly priced and styled for homes, offices; good repeater; buy outright; mention the Monitor. MUNCH SWEETS, 136 West 22nd, New York City.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD gold and silver, precious or semi-precious stones purchased, goods mailed to us will receive prompt attention.
SAMUEL S. PEARLSTEIN
21 Beach St., Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRED'K W. JAGEL SR.
Pianist and Teacher. Studio at 105-08 100 Ave., Hollis, N. Y. Tel. Hollis 8-5428.

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Other Than United States and Canada

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ACCOMPANISTS

MISS DOROTHY MARTIN
(L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.)
3 Cumberland Mansions, West End Lane, LONDON, N. W. 6. Phone Hampstead 3811. Experienced vocal and instrumental accompanist and coach, available for recitals, concerts, at homes and practices.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

30 FROGNAL, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W. 3. Phone Hampstead 3157—Exceptionally comfortable board residence in well-appointed house, excellent cooking and catering, constant hot water, personal supervision; best part of Hampstead; terms moderate; reduction for permanency.

HENDON—Comfortable quiet home, breakfast or partial board; close Christian Science church. BOND, 4 West Ave., N. W. 4. Hendon 6813.

HOW TO LIVE
Illustrated Book on application to LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, Sloane 8742
49, Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3, near Harrods

LONDON, 77 Comeragh Road, W. 14—Residential Club suitable young people; divan beds; breakfast, dinner; full board; week-ends 37/6, single, 32/- sharing. Phone Fulham 0547.

BOARD & RESIDENCE WANTED

HOME required for young lady, Christian Scientists preferred, in London; terms must be moderate. Box M-2486, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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DOGS BOARDED UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS
Individual Attention Given
Rest assured, that if you send your best pal here, he will be in loving care. Dogs collected from any reasonable distance—the LONDON AREA being included, for which only a nominal charge is made. BOARDING FEE (which includes DAILY GROOMING, EXERCISE, HIGH GRADE CEREAL FOOD AND MEAT) is from 1/- to 2/6 per day, according to size.
Write to
THE HARECOTE KENNELS, Tel. Northiam 103
MILL CORNER, NORTHIAM, SUSSEX
Pedigree wire fox-terriers usually for sale.

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE CHILDREN'S HOME
welcomes infants and tinies; experienced nurses, every care; large garden; moderate terms. MATRON, 92 Wimbledon Hill, S. W. 19. Tel. Wimbledon 3178.

LONDON, S. W. 16—Little boys and girls taught and cared for in happy home. MISSES FRYER and KIRSOPP, 39 Ambleside Avenue, Streatham.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agent for Kickernick under-garments

DICTION

TO ORATORS, LECTURERS AND OTHERS!
MAY BENSON
Visiting Teacher of Diction
will help you to speak for hours without discomfort by learning how to breathe and speak correctly; attention given to expressionless voices. Box M-2484, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station). Frobisher 3380.

MRS. PEMBERTON, specialist in dresses, millinery and sportswear; also makes up customers' own materials. 23 Crawford Street, London, W. 1. Welbeck 4836.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B.LITT. (leading Shakespearian actor); speech-training and dramatic art, London and Brighton, 14 Oriental Place, Brighton.

Jean Gourley, L.R.A.M., L.G.S.M. (Eloc.)
GOLD MEDALLIST
ELOCUTION AND VOICE TRAINING. Recitation and all Branches of Dramatic Art. Diction and Delivery for Public Speaking. Coaching for all Grade and Diploma Examinations. Errors of speech corrected. Schools visited. Communications to 215 Maida Vale, London, W. 9.

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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 210

THE name of this tune is given, like Ophelia's rosemary, "for remembrance," and the story is especially touching in connection with this beautiful poem by Mrs. Eddy, which sings that "loss is gain." The music was composed for an English collection, "Laus Deo," made to celebrate the Peace of 1918.

Dr. Walford Davies (now Sir Walford: Note 159) was a major in the British Air Force and was made editor of this book of thanksgiving. Andrew Freeman, a former pupil of Davies, and then organist at Lambeth Church, was assistant editor. Major Davies one day rejected a tune offered for the hymn, "O valiant hearts"; and so, riding home on the bus that night, the young organist composed this tune for the words, and offered it next day, anonymously. Major Davies accepted it and it was named for the home of two brothers, musical friends of Dr. Freeman, who, he says, had "joined up in the first month or so of the war," and fell, most valiantly. Dr. Freeman is now resident at Standish Vicarage, Stonehouse, Gloster.

No. 304

COPYRIGHT for this tune by Lyman Brackett was taken in the name of Mary Baker Eddy, in 1887. Of these words, it has often been said in the Christian Science Sunday Schools that no matter what hymn is given out the "littlest ones" always sing "Shepherd." The hymn was used in the first edition of the Hymnal, 1892, with this music.

No. 30

THIS music, specially composed by a Christian Scientist for Mrs. Eddy's great poem, was drawn from the words. The tune has a true vocal beauty of which the step-wise movement of the notes is technical evidence. It has every indication of growing in popularity.

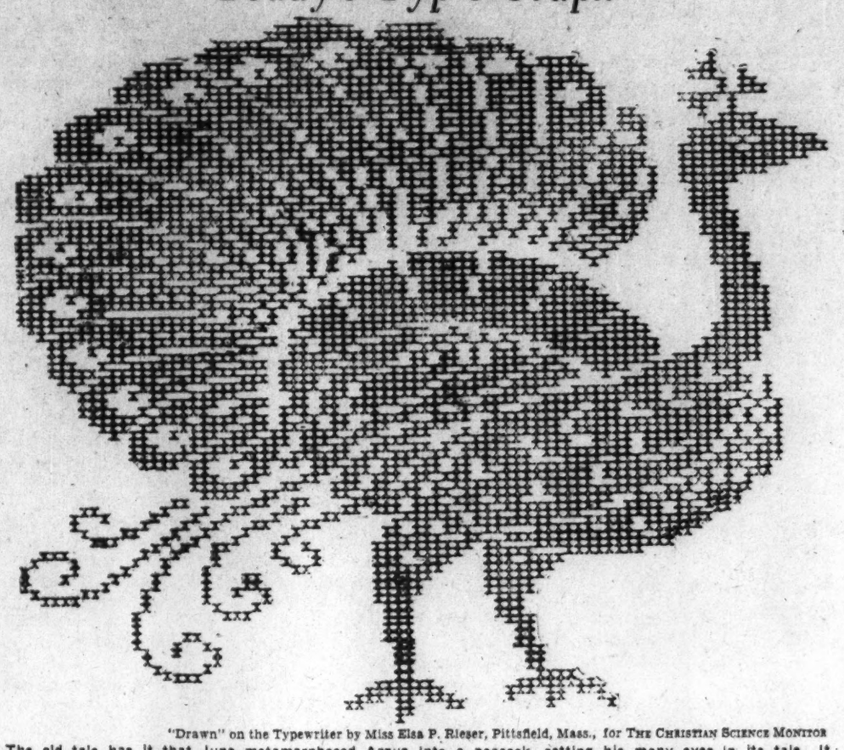
No. 31

EATON FANING (1850-1927) was born in Cornwall and learned music first from his father. After study in London he was engaged at the Royal Academy to teach harmony and piano, and in 1885 was made director of music at Harrow School, a post he retained till 1901.

He composed two operettas, a symphony, two quartets, an overture, and a vocal work with full orchestra performed at St. Paul's. His chorus "Song of the Vikings" is especially popular. He conducted choral classes, singing clubs and the Madrigal Society.

This tune Vita (Life) makes a sympathetic accompaniment for this poem by Mrs. Eddy.

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss Elsa P. Rieser, Pittsfield, Mass., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The old tale has it that Juno metamorphosed Argus into a peacock, setting his many eyes in its tale. It may be a poor pun, but our typewriter artist today has done quite remarkable work with the "x's."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Teacher Learns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Little Rock, Ark.

A YOUNG MAN, just out of college, secured a teaching position in a mission school in the back hills of the Arkansas Ozarks. The village was 30 miles from the nearest railroad or modern trading center.

At first the young teacher was lonesome for the culture and modern conveniences of a university town. To offset this feeling, he began taking long walks into the country, mingling with the farmers in isolated places and making many acquaintances. These walks were usually taken in the early morning; and on one certain path he frequently met an elderly man who also found walking a pleasure, and made it a point of his daily routine to be up with the birds and out on a mountain trail when the sun peeped over the mountain.

The young teacher and the elderly man became friends and frequently they chatted by the roadside. The greeting of the older man was invariably the same: "Young man, it's a fine day! Ain't it?"

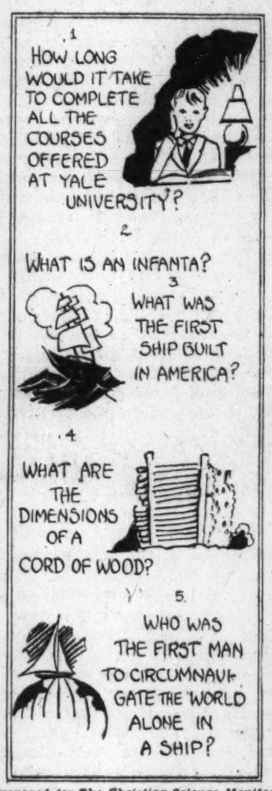
The two men continued their morning walks throughout the beautiful autumn and into the winter. When rain fell and winds blew, the teacher donned his raincoat and went on his tramp as usual. And whenever he met his aged friend, no matter what the weather seemed to be, the lusty greeting was forthcoming.

One morning a blizzard raged in the hills. The raindrops turned to ice and shot to earth like shrapnel. The young man hesitated in starting his walk that morning, but finally determined to permit no exceptions to his schedule. He wrapped his scarf about him; put on overcoat, cap, overshoes, and mittens; and started out. As usual, he met the spry patriarch on the trail—and out came the customary greeting: "Young man, it's a fine day! Ain't it?"

This was too much for the young teacher. He could not but challenge such optimism. "What!" he said, "You speak of this as a fine day? Tell me what you mean."

He of the ripened years straightened himself, and without hesitation said: "Well sir, it's the finest day—of its kind—I ever saw!"

Pict-O-Grams


1
HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE TO COMPLETE ALL THE COURSES OFFERED AT YALE UNIVERSITY?
2
WHAT IS AN INFANTA?
3
WHAT WAS THE FIRST SHIP BUILT IN AMERICA?
4
WHAT ARE THE DIMENSIONS OF A CORD OF WOOD?
5
WHO WAS THE FIRST MAN TO CIRCUMNAVIGATE THE WORLD ALONE IN A SHIP?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Answers Appear Elsewhere in the Page

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(The seventh of a series of brevities compiled by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

Horace Greeley founded the New York Tribune in 1841, and became its editor.

Under Greeley's editorship, the Tribune advocated abolishing slavery and capital punishment, and favored woman's rights and temperance.

Greeley published the Tribune as a joint-stock concern. Writers and others engaged in its publications were the owners of the paper.

Reviews of books and magazines; essays by Carlyle, Emerson, and other scholarly men; reports of lectures; and other literary material, appeared in the Tribune under Greeley's editorship.

In his "History of American Journalism," Bleyer says: "Never in American Journalism has a single editor or a single newspaper wielded so great an influence throughout the country as did Greeley and the Tribune during the critical period between 1850 and 1860."

Greeley narrowly escaped with his life when a mob attacked the Tribune office in 1863 as a result of violent attacks by Bennett of the Herald on the war policies of Greeley.

Sound currency, the gold standard, freedom of speech, scientific agriculture, woman suffrage, international copyright laws, government aid for railroads and telegraph companies, and Socialism, were among the things advocated by Greeley during the 30 years in which he controlled the editorial columns of the New York Tribune.

Horace Greeley never featured vice and crime as a means of building up circulation; he often won unpopularity by his fearlessness and radicalism; he made the Tribune an organ of literature as well as news; yet he built up a large circulation.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TRUE wisdom, laboring to expound, heareth others readily;
False wisdom, sturdy to deny, closeth up her mind to argument. —TUPPER

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Falcon (H. B.)—No, the *a* is not short, the word being pronounced preferably *faw'-k'n.*

Gibber, gibberish (H. B.)—We do not pretend to know why, but the authority accepted by this newspaper prefers *jib'-er*, but *gib'-er-ish.*

Banana (H. B.)—Give the masses time and they will yet put over the short *a.* Perhaps they already have; but Webster's still prefers *ba-nah'-na* (first and third *a*'s as in sofa, second two-dot as in arm).

Mongolia, Mongolian (H. B.)—Yes, the *n* in these words is nasalized as in *ink, Mong-go'-lih-a(n).* At the risk of introducing a confusing note, we add gratuitously that the adjective "Mongolic" seems to require a plain, everyday *n* and each *o* short, *Mon-gol'-ik.*

Mediocre (H. B.)—No, principal accent is on the first syllable (only secondary stress on the third), *mee'-dih-o-ker.*

Obligatory (H. B.)—Our authority prefers the accent on the first syllable, *ob'-lih-ga-tory. Ob-lig'-a-to-ry* is listed as second choice.

Messrs. (H. B.)—This abbreviation for "messieurs" (plural of French "monsieur") has been used sufficiently in English to acquire a preferred Anglicized pronunciation, *mes'-yerz.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: It'd be well for the Government to take action against the gold hoarders before their names are published. Otherwise the salesmen will beat the federal agents to 'em.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: A band of bagpipes have left Glasgow for a French tour. And still we criticize France for pouring billions into the national defense.

In Lighter Vein

Ambition

The celebrity was placed next to a very talkative and inquisitive maiden lady, who bored him excessively with her questions.

"Tell me, won't you, what was your greatest ambition as a child, and have you attained it?" she asked.

The celebrity looked at her sadly and said, "Madam, I regret to say I have never attained my boyhood ambition."

"And what was it?"

"Madam, my great ambition was to throw an egg into an electric fan!"

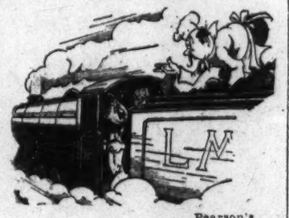
Contraction

They used to have a farming rule
Of forty acres and a mule.
Results were won by later men
With forty square feet and a hen.
And nowadays success we see
With forty inches and a bee!

Even

Daughter: "I wish you would give me a little money sometime without my having to ask for it."

Daddy: "I wish you would give me the chance just once."



Pearson's

"Would you mind going slower to give the jelly a chance to set?"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss accused me of being a regular little grafter at the party today—
I can't imagine why, either, unless it was because I sat up and barked—
And lay down and rolled over a few times for some of the children—
For which I was given several bits of sandwiches and cake—
But shucks—what's the use in being able to do stunts like that if you can't earn something with them now and then?

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

State Flowers No. 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Connecticut and Pennsylvania: Mountain Laurel

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE latest state to pick its official flower is Pennsylvania, whose Legislature last June prepared two bills for Governor Pinchot's signature, leaving the choice between the azalea and mountain laurel up to him. Governor Pinchot's acceptance of mountain laurel makes Pennsylvania the second state in the Union to choose this shrub. Connecticut chose it in 1907.

There are several varieties of laurel. The genus is to be found all over the earth, but *Kalmia latifolia*, American laurel, spoonwood, calico bush or New England laurel is the one both states officially recognize.

The shrub belongs to the *Heath* family, growing from three to ten feet tall ordinarily, though exceptional specimens are found in the South 40 feet in height. It has a wide range, being found from Canada to Florida, and inland nearly to the Mississippi River. In England, where it was imported, it is carefully cultivated for the beauty of its flowers and evergreen leaves. From the middle of June until early July, the white and pink blossoms are at their best. Waxy in appearance and almost transparent at times, they are arranged in terminal clusters.

Mountain laurel should not be confused with rhododendron. The cup-like flowers of the former have 10 dark-colored pockets on the inner lining into which the anthers of 10 stamens fit snugly, ever ready to dust with pollen the coat and trousers of any wandering bee that happens to poke its nose inside for a bit of nectar.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cornstalk Frames

My water color of a field of corn shocks needed a new frame, and it occurred to me that a frame the color of ripe cornstalks would give the desired effect. I wrote to my nephew on the ranch, asking him to make me a cornstalk picture frame. In due time the parcel post brought a lovely, soft-colored frame. Friends and neighbors admired the frame greatly, and an order for a dozen more cornstalk picture frames was soon forwarded to the boy. Surely there is an idea here for a farm lad. Miss Penelope Y.

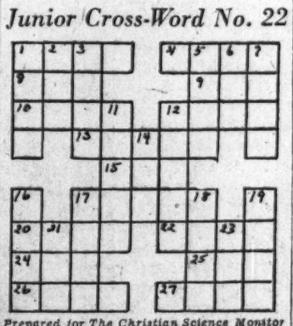
Cleaning and Polishing Cars

I firs' started on my business venture by Simonizing our own car. A friend, seeing the results, wanted hers done also. The quality of my work and the good will of pleased customers have since been my only salesmen and advertisers.

The most arduous part of the job is cleaning the surface. This is done with a well-known liquid cleaner, the car having first been washed. Then the wax is applied; and a first-class job is the result. A few trials will self-instruct the novice.

Really, this is too good a thing to pass up. I sincerely believe that an unemployed man could support a family doing this. I have been making an average of $3.50 for a day's work. A. H.

Junior Cross-Word No. 22



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Month of the year.
4—Those persons or things.
8—Exist.
9—Biblical high priest.
10—Space between the threads of a net.
12—Branches.
13—Musical time.
15—Meadow.
17—Rhythm.
20—Diving bird.
23—Shallow flat vessel.
24—Belonging to us.
25—What you skate on in winter.
26—Volcanic mountain of Sicily.
27—Sinks below the horizon.

DOWN

1—Vertical side piece of a door or window.
2—Abstract condition (suffix).
3—Bird's home.
5—Illustrious person.
6—Kind of tree.
7—Watery vapor.
11—Girl's name.
12—Separately.
14—Encountered.
16—Mass of floating ice.
17—Morning (poetic).
18—Great lake on northern boundary of Ohio.
19—What you see with.
21—Not in.
22—Perform.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

PICT-O-GRAMS

ANSWERS

1. 503 years.

2. Any daughter of a king or queen of Spain or Portugal.

3. The Virginia, built at the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1607, was the first, according to the Bureau of Navigation.

4. A pile of 8ft. by 4ft. by 4ft. (128 cu. ft.).

5. Capt. Josiah Slocumb. He sailed from Boston, Mass., on April 24, 1895, in a little 36-foot sloop called The Spray.

For the Scrapbook

Words of the Wise

Somewhat of goodness, something true
From sun and spirit shining through
All faiths, all worlds, as through the dark
Of ocean shines the lighthouse spark,
Attests the presence everywhere
Of love and providential care.
—*Whittier.*

Give me, kind Heav'n, a private station,
A mind serene for contemplation;
Title and profit I resign;
The post of honor shall be mine.
—*Gay.*

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $3
Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.

NEWARK, N. J.

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS

ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Shubert Theatre Nov. 6-11

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
EUGENE O'NEILL'S *comedy*
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:20
Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20
Extra Mat. Tues., Election Day

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40th ST.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Extra Mat. Tues., Election Day.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Sea Serpents—and Sea Serpents

OGOPOGO has a rival. It came coiling, coiling down the Strait of Juan de Fuca, past Vancouver Island, leaving a wake like a speed boat. Its great folds—comprising a length of 90 feet, or 80, or some say 40—reared above the waves and revealed a body as big around as a hogshead? or perhaps a barrel? Well, maybe a candy bucket. It reared a great camel-like head—or was it a sheeplike face with a prognathous jaw? or a horrific countenance with six-inch fangs and a Neptunish-tangle of hair? At any rate, stories agree that it raised its head above the water. Then—whoosh!—it slithered into the sea and sped away, leaving the memory of a phantasmagoric creature all green and brown—well, perhaps it may have been bluish-green, or, not to quibble, call it aluminum. But disregarding details, this phenomenon, like Ogopogo, the fabulous water dragon of Okanagan Lake, British Columbia, left quite a memory along with its wake.

Thus is gathered a composite report of the latest contribution to seaserpentiana. By the testimony of nearly fourscore eyewitnesses, something was seen. But what was it?

Certain fishermen declare that the creature, which has been named Hiaschuckoluk, signifying "big water snake," is nothing more than a giant conger eel. Other explanations, based on former experiences with "sea serpents" in all parts of the world, take into consideration the impression made by a school of porpoises swimming in Indian file and rising at intervals for breath; a flight of sea fowl sweeping along near the surface of the water; seaweed partly awash; basking sharks; ribbon or oar fish, sometimes growing to a length of 20 to 30 feet; remerteans, which have been known to attain a length of 45 feet; sea lions romping through the foam; gigantic squid, the faces of which are pretty awful and the elongated arms of which reach a length of 50 feet.

A whole literature exists regarding the sea serpents reported since Pliny described that great 120-foot serpent besieged like a city by Regulus and his army, or since Olaus Magnus described the "Sö-Orm" as a fearsome monster 200 feet long and 20 feet round which snatched innocent sailors from the decks of ships.

But in all these years there has been produced no proof of the existence of the fabled monster, and the views of responsible natural scientists may be summed up in the old phrase, "There ain't no sich animile." But human thought clings to sea serpents. It has always peopled the unexplored places with weird monsters of the imagination. Nor has it confined its dragon-breeding to the animal or reptilian kingdom.

The sea serpents of the imagination have made their sinuous invasions into many departments of existence. How many a worthy cause has been abandoned because the sea serpent of doubt lifted its grisly head in the straits of heresy! How many battles have been fought because the sea serpent of international suspicion wriggled into the consciousness of a people!

Then there are the myriad monsters of fear, bogeys of superstition—inevitable war, normal unemployment, incorrigible crime, incurable disease, recurrent depression, natural sin, perpetual poverty, irrevocable loss.

Oh, there are hosts of "sea serpents" believed in with far smaller ground of authenticity than that which so far supports old Hiaschuckoluk, serpents which, if examined through the lens of spiritual reality, would be found to have no more power of destruction than those horrific dragons of China which hover over certain villages like messengers of doom but which are actually nothing but strange kites—mere non-intelligent bits of paper blown up by air!

It may be, as many hopeful natural scientists cautiously predict, that the searching parties off British Columbia may return with documented proof of the existence of some strange creature of the deep heretofore unfamiliar to man. For the sea is deep and vast—as deep and vast as the shadows that cumber human thought. But the capture or photographing of one sea serpent, as interesting as the achievement might be, is as nothing compared with the interest and inspiration which might well attend the search for and imprisonment of the sea serpents of human misconceptions. What a museum of futilities these would make!

Three Little Pigs Go Home

THREE little pigs emitting squeals of joy are scampering around a farmyard in Bergen, N. J., because of a magisterial decision in a New York court. Exhibited in the lobby of a cinema theater to advertise a motion picture, they were judged by the court to be confined too closely in their cage.

"Pigs is pigs," quoted the magistrate, "and not subway sardines." From which may be inferred that the judge is no stranger to the press on the Interborough Rapid Transit.

So many unkind things have been said about grown-up pigs that it is pleasant to remember the strong hold little pigs have on human affection. What English-speaking person ever forgets those tiny porkers into which five small pink toes were daily merrily metamorphosed, to a baby's chortling glee? Less must be said of Lamb's famous dissertation which implies regard of rather another kind. But, when preceded by the adjective "little," the word *"cochon"* in French loses its sting and becomes an appellation akin to its British cousin "lambkin," even if unrecognized by the academician.

Piggy's place in the economic scheme of things has long been recognized. "To buy a pig in a poke" is an ancient saw cautioning the unwary not to purchase things unseen and meant undoubtedly that a pig was much too highly prized to be bought when hidden in a sack. And surely never before has he been called to higher service than now, with the Administration in Washington calling upon him to bring succor to the needy and an undaunted nation stoutly taking up his battle cry of "Who's afraid of the big, bad wolf?"

Refuge for Refugees

JAMES G. McDONALD, chairman of the National Foreign Policy Association, is on his way to Europe to assume his new rôle as League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It is a rôle already rendered famous by that great, practical friend of humanity, Fridtjof Nansen. The refugee problem is not new; indeed, it has been a grave and continuous source of trouble in Europe and Asia ever since the World War. The sad part today is that, just when the solution of the problem created by the war seemed to be within reach, thousands more have fled from the National Socialist régime in Germany.

Appointment of Mr. McDonald to the post left vacant since the passing of Dr. Nansen vividly recalls the magnificent accomplishment of the League's first High Commissioner. Repatriated—nearly half a million prisoners of war from more than thirty different nations; rehabilitated—over 1,250,000 Greek, 1,000,000 Russian, 300,000 Armenian and some tens of thousands of Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean, Turkish and Bulgarian refugees: such are among the figures that summarize his achievement.

To secure trains from the hostile Soviet Government for transport of prisoners and refugees from Siberia seemed impossible. To find the necessary ships to carry loads from the Black Sea or from Vladivostok on the Pacific was not easy. To procure food, clothing, medicine for thousands; to obtain the essential coöperation of belligerent governments; to coördinate the facilities of relief organizations in Europe and America: these were a few of the difficulties surmounted by the intrepid zeal of this outstanding humanitarian.

Dr. Nansen did more perhaps than any other one person to enhance the prestige of the League of Nations. Yet he said, "Certainly, what I have been able to do could never have been accomplished save for the fact that I was working through the agency of the League of Nations." And that was true. The work to be done required an authority above that of any single nation. The story of how it has found a refuge for the refugees makes a bright spot on the League's record, one it is encouraging to remember at this time when Geneva is drawing so much severe criticism.

Mr. McDonald today faces a similar situation, happily much less serious. Now, as then, the problem is beyond the aid of mere private charity or public relief. These must be accompanied by some settlement involving adaptation, migration, or repatriation. That implies negotiation with various governments, and thus again the need for an authority like the League of Nations is apparent. Many times Americans went to the aid of Dr. Nansen when he was in critical want of funds. Now it is an American who is to direct the efforts to meet the needs of these newly homeless fellowmen.

In his new task Mr. McDonald has a two-fold opportunity. As an agent of the League he can raise the prestige of the League to new heights in that field where it has demonstrated beyond question its usefulness, the humanitarian and social. As an American he can prove to the world, as Nansen did for Norway, that the people of the United States will not draw back when the call comes to help humanity. A deep faith that real human sympathy does exist in the hearts of all men, and the same compassion that moved Jesus to feed the hungry multitude are needed to transcend national barriers. Nansen had them. With them, McDonald and his assistants will succeed.

Animals and Censorship

STRONG feeling has been aroused in Great Britain and in some parts of the Continent by the brutal and sanguinary episodes that have disfigured certain animal films. Questioned as to its attitude toward this problem, the Censorship Board in Britain has replied that it is drawing up a plan for an international board of control to which doubtful films of whatever kind might be submitted. Meanwhile, it states that it finds animal films more difficult to handle than any other variety of cinema entertainment.

Briefly, the basis on which the board reaches its decisions on animal films is this: if a fight between animals has obviously been artificially arranged for the purposes of the picture, a license is refused; but if the fight would have taken place in any case, film or no film, then the license is granted.

Few people will find this policy completely satisfactory. The concern which it shows for the welfare of the animal actors is entirely laudable; but scenes that involve no artificial cruelty to the players may still have a demoralizing effect on the audiences to whom they are shown. An enlightened censorship will consider not only how films are made, but what is their effect when shown.

In this connection another important point arises. Films have a habit of coming in batches. There is a glut of cabaret films; then a glut of gangster films; then (as now) a glut of animal films. As soon as the censorship authorities have devised proper means of dealing with the popular kind of film of the moment, another kind of film comes along, and the laborious process of readapting their methods has to be gone through again, being completed about the time that popular taste undergoes another radical change.

A former Duke of Newcastle is said to have got up half an hour late, and spent the rest of the day running after it. Censorship authorities present a similar spectacle, perpetually attempting to keep up with the pace of the commercial film, and not quite succeeding. Nor are they to be blamed. It is said that a coach and six could be driven through any Act of Parliament. Ultimately, responsibility rests with the producer and the public rather than with the censor; only when the former come willingly to obey the spirit as well as the letter of censorship regulations will the silver screen win really golden opinions.

Women's Opportunities

ACCORDING to Miss Ollie Randall, director of the Emergency Work Bureau, as quoted in the most recent bulletin of the American Women's Association, women over forty are classed as unemployable. But a refutation of this supposition is made by Dr. Iva Lowther Peters, technical consultant of a survey being made by that association in regard to the economic situation of the trained woman. Dr. Peters contends that it is not a question of age, but of vitality, endurance, flexibility and alertness which qualifies or disqualifies.

Miss Ann Batchelder, a writer, finds that a woman's objective rather than her age is the important consideration; that any woman who will fit herself for the work which she can best do, irrespective of the prestige of that work in the sight of the world, will always find a place for herself.

Miss Laura M. Smith, personnel director, bears out Miss Batchelder. She cites several examples of women from 40 to 65 years of age who have successfully entered an occupation or transferred from one to another during the last three years. Never has so much time and effort been given to helping people capitalize their abilities, she asserts. The women who are taking advantage of these opportunities and have no fear of the changes going on are readjusting themselves to conditions, regardless of their age.

The formula of another member of the women's association is quoted by Mrs. Helen Duey Hoffmann as an insurance against age and change: "to be always physically fit, mentally alert, socially adaptable, emotionally controlled," and "temperamentally flexible and spiritually adjustable."

It is heartening to find this new viewpoint citing qualities instead of years as the measure of women's workmanship.

Plagiarism

A RECENT incident in England reminds the world that there are literary gangsters as well as gangsters in literature. Ideas can be pilfered no less than material goods. But the law of plagiarism in most civilized countries affords adequate protection to authors liable to injury in this way. The publication of a novel in Great Britain has just been promptly stopped on the discovery that its plot closely resembles that of a book issued two years ago.

The question, however, is now being raised whether the administration of the law of plagiarism may not bear severely on some writers whose honor is above suspicion. It was certainly not always so. The conception of private property in ideas is of comparatively recent growth. The Greek dramatists were not troubled by the fact that they often told the same stories, while Shakespeare took his plots wherever he could lay hands on them. He even did not scruple to borrow individual expressions from other authors provided that they hit his fancy. Many are his loans from Marlowe. As late as the nineteenth century the problem of plagiarism still remained untackled, with results harmful to literature and disastrous to individual authors.

The English theater at that time was largely filled with plays adapted, often without payment or acknowledgment, from French comedies, with the consequence that genuine English dramatists had little or no encouragement to write original work. About the same period English novels were pirated in America, no royalties whatever being paid to their authors. It has been estimated that had Sir Walter Scott received due payment on the sales of his novels in the United States, such as the present copyright laws would give him, he need never have gone in fear of bankruptcy.

The present laws against plagiarism are therefore an essential protection for authors. But they also lay themselves open to abuse. Mr. H. G. Wells, for example, says he has lost roughly £3000 in refuting in one court after another a patently preposterous claim on the part of a Canadian woman that the idea of his "Outline of History" was not original. The present method of trying such cases is expensive and slow. Much sympathy will be felt for Mr. Wells's plea that some speedier and more skilled method should be evolved.

Editorial Notes

Even to the housewife with a large family, the ten years which Liverpool is allotting to itself for "moving day" will seem like an unusually long time for getting "straightened around." But not when it is realized that the operation includes the leveling of 13,000 insanitary houses to make way for 10,000 modern tenements and 5000 new cottages, in a project that will brighten the lives of some 64,000 persons.

Some weeks after President Roosevelt's refusal to take sides in the current New York mayoralty contest, an Executive Mansion letter written in 1863 was brought to light, in which Abraham Lincoln wrote: "I have to say that it is beyond my province to interfere with New York City politics." Whenever an official decision is founded on good judgment, it is usually possible to dig up a precedent for it.

As far as changes in the dollar are concerned, the only one needed is a little "stickum" on one side.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Why Tammany Endures—NRA and the Freedom of the Press

TOMORROW New York will wrestle with the issues involved in a municipal election. Much more, of course, is comprehended than the mere question of whether or not Tammany is to be overthrown, but in that issue the country as a whole finds supreme interest. Straw votes, including that of the Literary Digest which in the past has been right to an uncanny degree, indicate the defeat of the distinctively Tammany candidate, Mr. O'Brien, the present Mayor, and the probable election of former Congressman LaGuardia, the Fusion candidate.

Nothing said at this moment could possibly influence the result, and so, with the probable deserved defeat of Tammany at hand, I would like to set down some of the reasons why that much-berated organization lives, and thrives, through defeat, while reform movements have to be rebuilt after each admihistration.

I have myself participated actively in three determined assaults upon Tammany, one of which was successful. In 1897 the candidacy of Henry George for Mayor was launched with fair prospects, but the candidate died practically on the platform four days before election. In 1905, William Randolph Hearst made a gallant fight on the Tiger and is credited by most political historians with having won—but the ballot boxes were left in Tammany hands a trifle too long. The only Fusion or reform candidate with whom I had any association who was victorious was Mayor Mitchel, who went down to defeat at the hands of the organization at the expiration of a single term which was almost universally hailed as eminently efficient.

In brief, Tammany usually wins, or else comes back after a single term in exile. And why? Because to an enormous mass of New York voters Tammany does what a semisocialistic municipal government would do, but which our city governments utterly ignore. The Tammany leaders and workers help in every possible way the humble citizen. He doesn't care much about the tax rate, nor is he at all keen on the higher features of municipal administration. But if he is broke and near eviction a Tammany man helps him. If the winter is severe and coal costly it is from Tammany that an occasional free cart load comes. If his boy is wayward, Tammany gets him out of the grip of the police. And as an employment agency the Tammany workers rank in energy and efficiency all private or public endeavors.

It has not infrequently been suggested that we would get better city government if they were intrusted with more functions of importance to the citizen. This is the practice in most cities of continental Europe. Over here we limit the official functions rigidly and leave the social duties to volunteer workers such as Tammany furnishes. But don't think the public does not pay the price. The very people who shudder at the thought of a socialistic city pay lavishly to Tammany for furnishing the social services the city should perform.

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Prof. Lindsay Rogers, of Columbia, one of the deputy administrators of the NRA, did a real service when he formally told the United Typothetæ of America that the freedom of the press in the United States is in no way put in jeopardy by the national recovery program. Professor Rogers is only for a time a public functionary. He is primarily an educator, but by avocation a constant contributor to the press, and long one of the most valued writers for The Christian Science Monitor. He is peculiarly well situated to speak with authority on this subject, for his political, economic and journalistic activities unite to enable him to take an objective view.

The press code had hardly been issued when spokesmen of the American Newspaper Publishers Association raised an outcry that the liberty of the press was put in jeopardy. They even held that any effort to regulate the business of a newspaper was an interference with its editorial freedom. That is, of course, an untenable proposition, and an even more untenable one was the assertion of these spokesmen that newspaper publishing was not a business, and that its peculiar qualities exempted it from any endeavor to regulate it in the interests of the public. To this position, which seems to me impossible of maintenance, was added the publishers' determined, but at the same time discreditable opposition to the regulation of the employment of newsboys of a tender age for service at night.

In brief, the attitude of the press toward so much of the NRA code as applied to its own material interests was of a character seriously to minimize its influence when it came to applaud like regulations applied to the business of pork packing, or of selling dry goods. There are many in the newspaper profession who feel indignant and mortified that the business side of journalism should have thus put the editorial end in an indefensible position. It is notable that the Society of Newspaper Editors has refrained from entering this dispute. It was inevitable that this society should take such a position. How could it be possible for journalists as a whole to be earnestly defending codes intended to advance the public welfare by materially limiting the power of the individual "to run my own business as I see fit," and at the same time raise an outcry when a similar code was applied to them?

In order to assure complete editorial freedom, an article has been proposed amending the code. There is no particular reason why that article should be adopted, but if publishers cry for it, it should be given them. Professor Rogers points out that the Constitution of the United States still takes precedence over all other enactments, and the freedom of the press is effectively guaranteed in that document.

NRA and the Public Schools

By HARRY E. STONE
Dean of Men, West Virginia University

BARBERS in Richmond, Va., under NRA code, are guaranteed $728 for fifty-two weeks' work. Teachers in the Virginia counties received an average salary last year of only $633, according to a recent editorial dispatch to the New York Times. In North Carolina the maximum pay for teachers is $720 a year. In Charlotte, a wealthy manufacturing center, teachers are in distress. In Missouri one-half of the rural teachers receive less than $400 a year. One-fourth are paid less than $300. In West Virginia, salaries of teachers and principals have been reduced from 20 per cent to 50 per cent in the public schools.

These statements are taken from authoritative sources, such as the reports of state superintendents of public instruction.

The University of North Dakota is said to have made $1920 the maximum salary for professors and deans. Ohio State, the University of Pittsburgh, the West Virginia University, the University of Michigan, and other state-supported schools, have dismissed hundreds of able faculty members, and drastically reduced salaries of others. Coal miners, under NRA wages, in two of these states are now working five days each week and receiving from $80 to $100 a month, while trained teachers are uncertain whether they will teach more than from four to six months for less pay. The plight of experienced teachers in Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Mississippi and other states is no less serious. In the United States, conservative estimates place the number of unemployed teachers at 80,000.

Rising prices have reduced the real wages of teachers. Fear of inflation has destroyed for many that poise and peace of mind required for good teaching. Many who love teaching are turning to other work. Enrollments in teacher-training institutions are falling off.

Unemployed teachers are to be used in West Virginia and other states in teaching adults at relief wages for a few weeks this winter. President Roosevelt recently gave assurance that the condition of teachers would improve as a result of improved business conditions. He urged their support of NRA and counseled patience. If the masses earn more they can better pay taxes for public purposes, if they will. Here lies the crux of the problem.

Our antiquated tax system has placed an undue burden on real estate for local support. Lobbies in some legislatures have successfully fought special taxes on the interests represented by them. A belated reduction in taxes on real estate and a failure to provide other revenue from sales taxes, luxury taxes, state income taxes, and other sources have combined to place thousands of cities and counties in a position where their income is barely enough to service their debt charges. Teachers, policemen, firemen and other employees are in danger of facing more payless months. Only the assessment of fees or voluntary payments for public service can save them until the legislatures meet again.

NRA is not the cause of the insolvency of our local governmental units. Price raising, though helpful to debtors, does increase the problem of all teachers. Should there not be $100,000,000 from federal funds to save both schools and teachers in states where the problem is now acute? Ought we not to tide them over the period while their income is declining and prices are rising? Are not schools and teachers as worthy of aid as banks and railroads?

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Smoke Is Not Prosperity

IN PITTSBURGH, it was learned in boom times that smoke and prosperity were not synonymous. It was true in the years before science had perfected smoke prevention equipment that a smoky skyline meant busy mills and thousands of men at work. But smoke is no more a necessary part of the modern industrial picture than is black powder essential to a successful military campaign. Smoke means money going up the chimney.

Now comes the Mellon Institute with a report of still further strides in the war against smoke. It is encouraging to read in a joint report by H. B. Meller and L. B. Sisson of the institute staff that newer and more economical types of smoke-consuming equipment have been devised which will be an important factor in the upward march of industry. . . .

The Meller-Sisson report emphasizes that "the private dwelling will not be overlooked" in the nation-wide drive against smoke. . . . Some day scientific attainment will produce a low-cost, smoke-eating device which will be as much a part of the household furnace as the damper.—*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.*

State Lotteries

MR. ARTHUR FICHARDT has been pleading before the Provincial Commission for a system of state lotteries as the best means of restoring the provincial finances, and no doubt he will receive a good deal of indiscriminate support. . . . For, individually, every elector would probably like to see a state system of lotteries which would give him at intervals during the year at least a chance of securing a large unearned fortune. That is only human nature. But . . . the scheme would introduce into South Africa as a state affair a system which would seriously impair habits of thrift and would spread throughout the population a feverish anxiety about the "draw." . . . Every month a large part of the population of the Union would be awaiting anxiously the result of the draw. The state lottery would, in fact, create a national habit of a most pernicious kind. And, presumably, . . . if the state once undertook the business we should have, as some foreign countries have, a network of lottery touts in state pay who would swarm over the countryside, and create a public nuisance. . . . We should be producing within a few years boys and girls with no other thought in their heads than getting rich quick—without doing honest work. Already in South Africa there are more than sufficient inducements for the satisfaction of the gambling instinct which most of us have in greater or less degree, but when once the state gets to work deliberately to stimulate the get-rich-quick idea, . . . we shall be doing grievous injury to the national credit; and we shall be permanently undermining the national character, and by a most insidious process.—*Cape Times* (Cape Town, S. Af.).

End of Uncertainty

HOARDING has rightly been blamed as one of the biggest depressing influences on business.

There has never been more hoarding than there is today. A large part of the money that is not being hoarded by individuals is being hoarded by banks. While there is great demand for short-term loans, the market for long-range investment is so poor that needed construction and enterprise is held back for lack of funds.

But no wonder there is little money available on new long-term loans when old, good loans sell at a heavy discount. A good loan market is the need—and there must be a good, firm market on old loans before new loans will be made. The present market is not good. Witness the fact that the average price of ten of the highest grade rail bonds in the United States broke two full points in a single day. Such performances do not inspire confidence on the part of the investors. . . . Informed Americans look forward with hope to the end of these uncertainties.—*Los Angeles Record.*